ADMINISTRATION NOTES.

WADHWAN STATE.

~~1905-06.~~

1904-05 to 1909-10 (except 1906-07)

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SHORT NOTES ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WADHWAN STATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31ST MARCH 1905.

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INTRODUCTION.

The territory of this state extends over an area of 242-6 square miles and it comprises 31 villages over which the state exercises plenary jurisdiction in all the branches of administration. Besides these 31 villages the state owns $4\frac{7}{16}$ villages, 4 Paikista Timbas and 4 Wantas under the Ahmedabad Collectorate in which the state enjoys only revenue rights.

Of the 31 jurisdictional villages 5 are allotted to the Bhayads of the state as Jiwai and one to the Mahant of Bhimnath.

The territory of this state is bounded on the north and north east by the territory of Dhrangadhra; on the south by those of Chuda, Limbdi and the British Taluka of Dhandhuka; on the east by Limbdi and Lakhtar and on the west by Muli and Saila.

The Talukdars of Dudhrej, Wana, Rajpur, Bhalala, Vadod, Ughal, Kariani, Gundiala, Kherali, Jhampodar, and Jhamar have descended from Wadhwan House and the villages now in their

possession were given to their ancestors by this state in Jiwai but they no longer form a part of this state, the then authorities of the state not having agreed to undertake the payment of Pesh Kashi over the villages at the time of Colonel Walker's bandobast. The ruler of this state is however acknowlegd by all of them as the head of the family and is respected by them as such.

The Pesh Kashi to be paid by this state annually to the British Government is as fixed by Colonel Walker Rs 28691-8-8. This sum is inclusive of Júnagad Jortalbi and Ahmedabad sukhdi.

This state has to pay Rs ~~10025-14-5~~ 10051-14-7 annually into the Dhandhuka treasury as Jamma and local fund cess under the revised settlement over the $4\frac{7}{16}$ villages and 4 Paikista Timbas in the Dhandhuka Taluka.

The Summary-settlement over the 4 Wantas in Sanand and Viramagam Talukas is permanently fixed at Rs 873-15-10 a year.

Over and besides the Sudhara Cess and Jamma recovered from the Bhayads and Mulgirassias of the state the Talukdars of Gundiala, Jhampodar, Jhamar, Bhalala and Kherali pay Jamma to this state which amounts to Rs. 1033-12-0 a year.

The plot on which the Wadhwan Civil Station is built is leased to the British Government on a fixed annaual rent of Rs. 2250. In the original agreement passed between this state and the British Government in this behalf, this state reserved to itself inter alia, the right of levying and collecting Dan in the Civil Station. The British Government however, commuted this right into cash-payment and fixed it at Rs. 5000 a

year, appropriating the rest for Municipal expenses of the Civil Station.

The relations of this state with the British Government and the neighbouring Native States continue to be as cordial and statisfactory as ever.

The mulgirassias of Vastadi who are also Talukdars of Chotilla took an objection to this state's right of introducing cash-assessment in lieu of Bhag-Batai in that village. Their objection was set aside by the Huzur Court of this state, against which decision they had filed an appeal before the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar who upheld the decision of this state in May last.

During the dire famine of Samvat 1956 and 1958 most of the mulgirassias had borrowed money from this state for their maintenance and consequently their giras had to be taken under management until the loans advanced to them were recovered with interest. This put them to great in-convenience and hence they requested this Durbar to buy over a portion of their giras and hand over the rest to them. This Durbar acceded to their request in view of the fact that as greater portion of their lands or lands in which they had a share yielded nothing or next to nothing consequent upon the after effects of famine they would remain in debt for an indefinite period. In completion of the negotiations with them sale deeds were duly executed by them and were submitted to the Agency for registration. The Agency however, after a lengthy correspondence on the subject refused to register these sales on the ground that the price paid ought to be 20 times the annual income of the giras sold as fixed by a committee appointed by the Agency,

even though there was no complaint from the mulgirassias concerned as to the inadequacy of the price paid to them. Consequently this Durbar had, at the suggestion of the Agency, to cancel these sales and resume the management of their giras until the debts due by them to this state are recovered with interest. I have reasons to believe that not only are they not satisfied with this arrangement but that they grumble at it, as their freedom of managing their expenses will necessarily be marred by this arrangement.

EDUCATION.

Since the management and control of this department was handed over to the state its efficiency has been satisfactorily maintained and there has been a steady progress towards improvement.

One new school was opened at Timba during the year under review. There are thus 22 schools in all as against 21 last year. Of these the Daji Raj High School the only one of its kind in Jhalawad teaches upto the Matriculation standard; the composite school at Nagnesh teaches upto the 4th. standard in English as also up to the 4th standard in Gujarati and the remaining 20 Schools teach only Gujarati. Of these 20 Schools 18 are for boys and two are for girls. In Khodu, Wastadi and Rampura girls are also admitted and taught along with boys at the request of their parents.

The staff of the Daji Raj High School was further strengthened by

the appointment of an addtional assistant in April 1905 There are now five graduates, one who has passed the intermediate Examination, one P. E. two Matriculates and one non-matriculate on its staff.

There were 264 boys at the end of the year under report in the Daji Raj High School as against 180 in the preceding year. The School sent up 17 boys at the Matriculation examination held by the University of Bombay, out of whom 13 came out successful as against 11 out of 16 in the year before It is gratifying to note that one of these 13 took up French as his second language and it reflects a deal of credit on the student especially when we take into consideration the fact that no regular tution is imparted in that language in the school.

The annual examination of this school was held by Mr K. H. Pandya B. A. with the help of his assistants. Out of 178 presented 88 passed under all heads so as to give a percentage of 46-5.

The Gujarati schools including the composite school at Nagnesh were all examined by Mr. Pandya. Out of 1160 presented 836 passed under all heads as against 910 out of 1196 last year.

The results of Mr. Pandya's examination do not compare favourably with those of the preceding year. The superintendent of Education rightly accounts for this in the fact that most of the schools had to be closed till the end of March 1904 owing to the prevalence of plague and thus they had to complete the annual course in only 7 months.

The total number of boys in the state schools was 1488 at the end of the year as against 1090 in the preceding year. This shows that nume-

rical strength of these schools is regained as was expected.

The average monthly number on the registers of all the schools was 1394 and the average daily attendance was 1221 during the year under review which shows that regularity in attendance is carefully watched by the masters.

The proceeds from fee receipts were Rs 4303 as against 3207 in the previous year. The increase in fee receipts is due to increase in the number of boys in the schools

The total cost on education was Rs 14222 as against 16346 in the last year. Thus excluding the proceeds from fee receipts the net cost to the state was Rs 9919 which comes to be annas 5-8 per head of population and Rs 7-1-2 per head of the average monthly number on the school registers.

The number of students attending the 4 indigenous schools was 504 this year as against 568 last year.

Thus the total number of students receiving education in the schools in this state was 1992 at the end of the year. as against 1658 at the close of the preceding year. Of these 1992 students 1446 were boys and 546 were girls.

It appears from the above figures that 5·7 percent of the total population receive education in this state; and considering 15 percent of the total population to be the proportion of the children of school-going age, only 38 out of every 100 children of that age are under instruction.

The state awards four scholarships each of Rs 250 a year in the Wadhwan grassia school ; besides this two natives of this city who prosecute their studies in the Wilson College Bombay and the Gujrat College Ahmedabad are given scholarships worth Rs. 15 & 10 respectively per month by the state.

With a view to promote a healthy competition amongst boys the Thakore Sahib sanctioned a grant of Rs. 50 every year in .1903 A. D. for prizes to be distributed on his birth-day to those who may have passed with higher number of marks in each standard in the Daji Raj High school.

The prizes for 1904 A. D. were not distributed on the Thakore Sahib's birth day as plague was then prevalent in the city. Thus there were two prize distribution gatherings during the year under report, the first of which came off in August 1904 and was presided over by Captain Beale the then Political Agent Jhalawad and the second which came off in February 1905 was presided over by H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. On the latter occasion over and besides the usual prizes a purse of Rs. 25 was awarded to Narmadashanker Valji for having passed his Matriculation from the Daji Raj High School with the highest number of marks in English.

Physical education is also well attended to as reported by Mr. Pandya under the guidance of gymnastic and cricket teachers.

Side by side with intellectual and physical training it was thought

necessary and advisable to impart some such training as would inculcate the principles of morality in the juvenile minds of students and with this view the Sanatan Dharma series is being taught in the higher standards in the Daji Raj High School. In all other respects the curriculum of studies is the same as that prescribed by Government for schools in Britsh territory.

RAIN-FALL AND THE LAND REVENUE.

The out-burst of a regular monsoon was in July this year, it having rained 5'-72" and 4'-5" in that month at Wadhwan City and Nagnesh respectively. Unfortunately however, the rains subsequently held off till the Agtar crops began to wither away. The situation was growing more and more anxious and another famine was threatened. But as Providence would have it, the condition of cotton-crops was good and the two good downpours in September not only saved these crops but they helped their growth a good deal and it was expected that though Agtar crops had nearly failed, the out-turn of cotton-crops would make up their loss. But the unusual cold weather in January and Febauary had a destructive effect on cotton-crops and the out-turn of these crops also fell much below half the average produce of Kalan and Kapas per Bigha in years of average rain-fall. The total rain-fall during the year under report was 13'-67" in Wadhwan City and 8'-55" in Nagnesh as against 24'-51" and 19'-42" respectively last year.

As a result of the concessions granted to the cultivators, lands assessed at Rs 42678-14-0 were brought under plough during the year under reference and had it not been for the partial failure of rains as mentioned above a greater portion of the remaining unoccupied land would have been taken up, but as it is lands assessed at Rs 5288-12-0 only have been taken to be brought under plough in the following year.

What with the partial failure of rains and the very low prices fetched by cotton this year, the state had to grant suspensions in many and remissions in a few cases of the dues from the cultivators this year. Under the circumstances, the year may be said to be only an eight anna one at the most.

The soil of this state is mostly black, Goradu and red. The facilities of irrigation are very little as the water is brackish and likely to reduce the productive capability of the soil if used for irrigation purposes. The staple produce of the state is Juwari, Bajri, Cotton and Wheat. Pulse such as Mug, Muth and Gram is also grown, though in a very small area.

When the occupancy-right was granted to the cultivators in Samvat 1957, it was feared that cultivators would freely dispose of their land either by mortgage or sale and would thus be reduced to the condition of labourers or sub-tenants. With a view to ascertain the propriety or otherwise of this fear, information was called for from Revenue Department regarding the transfer of land by cultivators. It appears from the statement supplied by that Department that from Samwat year 1957 to the date of the report only Acres 420-10 assessed at Rs. 2223-8 have been mortgaged and Acres 298-35 assessed at Rs. 1505-0-0 have been sold by the cultivators. These figures show that the fear was not

well-grounded and the cultivators do not make use of this right in a way so as to reduce them to the state of labourers or sub-tenants.

As settlement with almost all the alienated land is now made, this department was amalgamated with the revenue-department in November 1904 A. D. i. e. the commencement of the current budget year. The total income on account of Salami on alienated lands is likely to be about Rs. 8500/ a year.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

There are in all four Courts of law in this State. Of these the Huzur Court exercises appellate and extra-ordinary Jurisdiction; the Surnyayadhish Court hears original suits of above Rs 5000/, small cause suits of the value of Rs. 20/ and in other matters, exercises powers similar to those conferred upon District and Sessions Judges in Zillas, the Nyayadhish Court hears long causes of the value of upto Rs. 5000/ and in criminal matters it exercises the powers of a first class Magistrate and some specified powers of a District Magistrate; and the Thandar's Court at Nagnesh hears civil suits of the value of Rs. 200/, and in criminal matters, it exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate. The work of executing decrees of all Courts is done by the Nazar's Court.

The constitution of the police, underwent some change in this year. Hitherto the Palace-Guards, Jail-Guards and the Huzur Lancers were under the supervision of the Rajyakharcha Department and the City Police was under the Suprintendent of Police. As there were no Police-swars they

had to be indented for from the Huzur Lancers whenever a necessity for the same arose. Again the strength of the Police was not quite what it ought to be. With a view therefore to well-man the Police and there-by facili-tate the working of that Department the Palace-Guards, Jail-Guards, Huzur Lancers and the City Police were amalgamated and formed into one force in November 1904 under the supervision of an officer to be styled the Superintendent of Police who has no connection with the District Police. There are thus now three Police officers:- (1) the Suprin-tendent of Police. (2) the District Inspector. and (3) the City Chief Constable who is directly subordinate to the Superintendent of Police.

The District Police consists of Mukhis, Pasaitas, Pugees and the Jiwai-dar Swars of Nagnesh. The Pasaitas and Pugees in the States' Khalsa villages and two Bhayadi villages are paid in cash, and in other Bhayadi villages and in Vastadi, they are given a certain amount of land on service tenure. The whole of the District Police is directly subordinate to the District Inspector.

During the year under report 503 civil suits were filed against 546 in the previous year. This number when added to 120 the number of cases that remained for disposal at the end of the last year, brought the total number of cases to be adjudicated upon to 623 as against 631 in the preceding year. Out of these 623 cases, the Civil Courts disposed of 530 cases as against 511 cases in the previous year, thus leaving a balance of 93 cases against 120 in the last year. The value of the Civil Suits disposed of, this year was Rs 43409-13-3 as

against Rs 42450-0-2½ in the previous year.

There was only one Civil appeal pending disposal at the end of the last year; seven appeals were admitted during the year under report which brought the total number of appeals to be adjudicated upon to 8 against 6 in the previous year. Out of these eight appeals seven were disposed of and one remained for disposal at the close of the year.

Out of 530 cases disposed of in this year 113 were disposed of by Razinama, 112 by Karardads or by admission of the claim, 112 were decided exparte and the rest 193 were contested cases.

Out of 503 Civil Suits admitted this year 99 were against cultivators, the aggregate value of which was Rs12342-14-3 while in 1903-04 the number of suits against cultivators was 60 out of 546 and the total value of these suits was Rs 4017-11-0.

Of the disposed of cases 241 were small cause suits and the rest were long cause ones. The subjoined table will show a graded list of suits according to their value in money including those involving immoveable property and others.

	Not above Rs 20	Not above Rs 50	Not above Rs 100	Not above Rs 300	Not above Rs 500	Not above Rs 1000	Not above Rs 2500	Not above Rs 5000	Above Rs 5000	Suits involving immoveable property.	Others.	Total.
Sarsyayadhish Court.	241	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	244
Nyayadhish court	...	101	56	75	4	13	1	1	...	4	2	257
Thandar's court	...	14	9	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	29

So many as 1407 applications for execution of decrees were received this year, against 628 in 1903-04, which when added to 806 the balance at the end of the last year brought the total to 2213 out of which 806 were disposed of against 405 last year. The rise in the number of appli-cations received this year is due to the fact that 600 applica-tions were transmitted by the Revenue Department to the Nazur's Court in consequence of a Tharao by the Huzur Office that now that the cultivators have been given the right of occupancy, the decrees against them should be executed by Nazur, instead of by the Revenue Department as heretofor. Taking into consideration the fact that owing to the bad year applications for execution against cultivators had to be ordered to be kept in abeyance until further orders, the Na-zur's Court appears to have worked well during the year.

The number of offences reported to the Police was 124 this year against the same number last year. Of these 124 offences 66 were reported to have been committed in Wadhwan City and the rest in the District.

The Police arrested 150 persons in connection with these offences, of whom 139 were submitted before the magistracy for trial. Out of the 139 persons 78 were convicted 39 were either discharged or acquitted, one died while under trial and 21 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 52 and of persons convicted to those submitted for trial was 56-1 against 50-7 and 56-3 respectively in the last year. Out of 139 submitted for trial 94 were from the City and the rest were from the district and the number of convicted

persons in the City and in the District was 57 and 21 respectively.

The value of stolen property this year was Rs. 2062-7-11½ against Rs. 5367-8-5. Out of the property reported to have been stolen, that valued at only Rs. 960-7-1½ was received against that valued at Rs. 2144-8-3 in 1903,-4. This shows that the percentage of the property recovered to that reported to have been stolen is 46-6 against 39-9 in the forgone year.

The Courts of original criminal jurisdiction tried 170 persons in connection with 128 offences against 135 persons in connection with 114 offences, last year. Out of these 170 persons 88 were convicted and 82 were either discharged or acquitted. Of 88 who were convicted only 3 appealed against the decision of the Magistrate which was upheld with respect to one and reversed with respect to 2.

There is only one jail in the state and that is located in Wadhwan City. The average daily number of prisoners in this jail was 13-2 this year against 22-8 in the previous year. The inmates of the jail are kept in a nice and well-ventilated building and precious good care continues to have been taken after their food and clothing which is manifest by the fact that no case of any serious illness occurred within the precincts of the jail during the year under report.

MUNICIPALITY.

The Wadhwan City Municipality was constituted in 1892 A. D.,

on the basis of District Municipalities in the Zillas with only this exception that while in the Zilla's the non-official members are elected by the people, they are here selected by the Durbar from amongst the leading communities inhabiting the city.

The general committee is composed of 14 official and 28 non-official members and a chairman, all appointed by the Durbar and the managing committee is composed of the chairman, 3 official members and 5 non-official members, the latter of whom are elected by the General committee

The main items of expenditure are (1) keeping the roads, streets and by-lanes clean and in good order, (2) watering and lighting the same, (3) widening of streets so as to meet the requirements of traffic; (4) water-works (5) its quota towards the expenses of the City Police and (6) the prevention of the spread of epidemics such as cholera or plague.

The expenses of the Municipality are met from certain items of revenue set apart by the state such as mandvi (octroi duties), fees for the windows &c. opening or public roads and streets; cattle pound fines; toll levied on carts passing on the Bhogawa-bridge, Chowki and Tolamani.

The collection of these items of revenue is managed by the Muni-cipality.

During the year under report, the income of the Municipality was Rs 20441-9-2 and its total expenditure was Rs 18566-4-11.

The general committee held two sittings but the business was con-

ducted at only one for want of quorum in the other.

The managing Committee held 19 sittings but business was not conducted at 6 of them for the same reason.

It should be observed here that the managing Committee has been discharging its duties with the same zeal and energy as before.

MEDICAL-RELIEF.

There are two dispensaries in the state, one in Wadhwan City and the other at Nagnesh. The number of patients treated at these two dispensaries this year was 15016 and 1234 respectively making a total of 16250 against 15216 last year: and the number of major as well as minor operations performed was 596 and 27 respectively so as to make a total of 623 against 630 in the previous year.

It appears from the statement submitted by the Medical Officer that out of 16250 patients; 2943 were treated for malarial fevers; 858 for rheumatic affections; 1688 for diseases of the eye; 822 for diseases of the ear; 716 for diseases of the respiratory system; 1144 for diseases of the digestive system; 857 for ulcers; 2213 for skin diseases and the rest for other diseases either general or local.

Of the 15016 patients treated at the city dispensary 146 were indoor patients.

The average daily attendance of patients was 260 at the Wadhwan

City Dispensary and 30 at the Nagnesh dispensary against 243 and 39 respectively last year.

Fortunately there was no recrudescence of plague in this state after it was stamped out in April last, except in Wastadi where it had re-appeared in August and lasted till November.

The total number of attacks was 77 and of deaths 56. Very probably it was imported from Muli and its villages.

The number of attacks and deaths from plague in Wadhwan City and the villages after the 20th of March 1904 to the date of the report for 1903/1904 was included in that report and hence the same is not repeated here.

With the above exception there was no other epidemic during the year under review.

The total cost of this department is nearly Rs 4000/ a year.

The temperature varied from 113° on the 2nd May 1904 to 44° on the 22nd of January 1905, as shewn by the heat register kept at the City dispensary.

In connection with this department it should be observed that the state maintains a Veterinary Hospital where 245 animals, Darbari as well as of private persons, were treated during the year. The annual cost of this Hospital is nearly Rs 1500/.

It appears from the returns supplied by the Vaccination department

that 1015 children were vaccinated during the year against 766 last year.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The popuation of the state is 34851 according to the last census taken in 1901 A. D. inclusive of 16223 the population of Wadhwan City.

During the year under review there were 601 births and 480 deaths in Wadhwan City and 664 births and 586 deaths in the villages. This is the first year from and after 1900/1901 A. D. in which the number of births is greater than the number of deaths. In the past 4 years it was quite the reverse.

The ratio of deaths to population was 29·5 per mile in Wadhwan City and 31·3 in the villages during the year under report as against 70·5 and 59·2 per mile over an average of the past five years. The largest number of deaths was in 1900/1901, i. e. the famine year when 3291 and 3016 lives were lost in Wadhwan city and in the villages respectively. If we take out from our consideration tbe year 1900/1901 when the death rate was abnormally high, the average ratio of deaths to population over the subsequent four years comes to be 37·4 per mile in Wadhwan City and 34 in the villages. From the above statistics we can safely deduce that in famine years the death rate is abnormally high and in [illegible] little higher than that in

Classified according to religion there were 960 births among Hindoos, 225 among Jains, and 80 among Mahomedans and the number of deaths among Hindoos was 829, among Jains 177, among Mahomedans 60 in the whole of this state.

PUBLIC WORKS.

No new work of any importance was taken in hand this year also.

In all Rs 12060-6-7 were spent during the year on repairs of buildings, road repairs and improving the local tanks.

WELLS AND TREES.

There were 1605 wells at the end of the last year of which 397 were Pacca and 1208 Kaccha ones. During this year 3 Pacca and 11 Kaccha wells were sunk, making a total of 1619 wells in all. From these 1619 wells 49 Kaccha ones went out of use during the year; thus there were 1570 wells in use at the end of the year out of which 400 were Pacca and 1170 were Kaccha ones.

There were 8023 trees at the end of the year. 686 new trees were planted in the course of this year which brought the total to 8709 out of which 104 had to be cut down and there thus now remain 8605 trees in

all at the close of the year including the 2024 trees in Ambawadi.

Experiment is being tried to grow plantain and mango trees in the local gardens for these 3 years, as a result of which a number of plantain trees do now bear plantains but none of the mango trees has as yet prospered though some 4 or 5 at Ambawadi promise well. The difficulty with such fruit-trees is that they do not survive the heat of this country in May.

INDUSTRY.

There is only one Ginning Factory in the state. In the last season a little over 53000 maunds of cotton was ginned but as the co-tton-crop is, as mentioned above much below its average produce the local manager does not expect to gin more than 27000 maunds of cotton in the present season, even though there was a large balance of Kapas and Kalans at the close of the last season.

While the factory is working hundreds of labourers find employment there. Soap is manufactured by the Vohras of Wadhwan City and is ex-ported in large quantity for consumption by natives in Kathiawar and Gujrat.

The khatries of Wadhwan, Nagnesh, Wasatadi and Khodu continue to trade in dyeing calico and making them into Sadlas i. e. dress for native ladies.

HORSE-BREEDING.

There is no regular horse-breeding on a large scale except such as is necessary for the requirements of the State.

There are three sires, one Kathi and two Arabs. 19 mares of private owners and 23 Durbari mares were covered by these sires during the year.

The private owners have not reported the result as usual but six Durbari mares have foals under them.

As we have no spare sire, none was let loose in the Sim.

POOR-HOUSE.

This institution is maintained by the Durbar after the famine of 1900 A. D. at a cost of nearly Rs 2000/ a year. It contained 44 orphans at the end of the year against 50 last year.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

The most important event of the year is the birth of a son and heir to the Thakore Saheb on the 10th. of October last, corresponding with Ashwin Shudi 1st. Samvat 1960, by his Dholera walan Rani Saheb. The birth of an heir to the Gadi of Wadhwan was an event long wished for by the servants and subjects of the state as well as by the

Thakore Saheb's friends and relations, and hence when early morning on the 10th. of October the booming of the guns announced the birth of the Kumar Saheb the whole town flocked to the palace to offer their loyal and sincere congratulations to the Thakore Saheb on this very happy event. The Bhayads of the state both near and distant came down to Wadhwan to take part in the rejoicings which lasted for nearly a month. Ceremonial Durbars were held on the 1st sixth and the twelfth day of the birth on the last of which occasion the Kumar Saheb was named Kumarshri Ramsinghji. As H. H. The Maha Raja Gaekwad rightly remarked at the prize-distribution in February last, The Thakore Saheb's responsibility is increased by the birth of the Kumar Saheb in as much as on his training from infancy to manhood will depend the destinies of thousands over whom he is born to rule when his time to do so comes in the natural order of things. The Thakore Saheb is quite alive to this growing responsibility on his shoulders and consequently instead of committing him to the care of menials as of old, he has appointed a qualified European nurse to look after the rearing up of the young Kumar Saheb and under her care he is growing well & keeping excellent health.

During the year under review two distinguished personages visited this City. His Highness The Jam Saheb of Jamnagar came here on the Diwali holidays and stayed here for 10 days, during which time he was much pleased with what he saw here.

H. H. The Maha Raja Sir Siyaji Rao Bahadur Gaekwar of Baroda came here on the 6th. February en route to Baroda from a tour in his territory in this peninsula, accompanied by Mr. R, C. Dutt and Diwan

Bahadur V. M. Samarth. Though His Highness' stay here was only for a few hours; he went round to visit the see-worthy sites of this place viz-Madhavav, Ranak Devi and Hadi Mata Temples and the incomp--lete Hava Mahel. Not only this but he presided over the Prize Distribu--tion in the Daji Raj High School on which occasion His Highness made an extempore speech in which he said all that was necessary on an occasion like this in a manner and style as commanded respect & admiration from all present.

The Thakore Saheb's ex-territorial tour this year was a trip to Jamnagar in August last and to Baroda in January 1905. At both of these places he was very cordially received and hospitably treated.

Such interchange of visits and exchange of hospitality among ruling chiefs are the result & fruit of the education they have been given under the auspices of the British Government. For a quarter of a century ago, such interchange of visits in quite an unostentatious manner was beyond conception and belief. The Thakore Saheb also went to Bombay in the first week of January to see the Art and Industrial Exhibition and he was very well impressed with all he saw there.

While on his winter tour in the Province Col. Kennedy-Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad came and stayed here for nearly a week in December last. The Thakore Saheb paid him a formal visit on the day of his arrival and the return visit also came off the same evening.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay came to Rajkot on the 3rd of March last with the avowed object of making a personal acquaintance with the chiefs of Kathiawad. At the invitation

of Col. Kennedy, agent to the Governor in Kathiawad the Thakore Saheb went there as did all the other chiefs. A grand Durbar was held in the Connaught Hall on the 4th Idem and the usual visits and return visits came off on the sixth and seventh H. E. left Rajkot on the 8th. and the Thakore Saheb returned here on the 10th. Idem.

The annual tour of the Thakore Saheb in the district commenced soon after the Holi-holidays and is likely to be finished by the end of this month.

The consecration of the idols of the new Swami Narayana temple, a magnificent building near the Bhogava river took place in the month of Magh i. e. March last. No less than ten thousand people, the followers of Swami Narayana sect gathered together from Kathiawad and Gujrat. The fair lasted for 4 days and it is a matter for congratulation that by the efficient vigilance of the Police no offence of any kind was reported to have been committed and the congregation of so many persons passed off quietly without marring in any way the pleasure and enthusiasm of the visitors by an outbreak of sickness of any kind among them.

In bringing this review of the past year's administration of this state to a close, I tender my sincere thanks to all the officers for their hearty co-operation without which no administrative machinery can work smoothly and efficiently.

WADHWAN CITY.

30th. MAY 1905.

CHIEF KARBHARI

WADHWAN STATE.

Printed at the Maharana Shri "BALSINGHJI" Printing Press.

No. 55 of 1905.

Wadhwa'n State Huzur Office :

Dated 19th June 1905.

From

The CHIEF KARBHARI, WADHWA'N STATE;

To

Lieut.-Colonel J. DAVIES,
Political Agent, Jhálávád.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith 24 printed copies of short notes on the administration of the Wadhwán State during the official year ending on the 31st March 1905, for transmission to the Agent to the Governor in Káthiáwár, as per his No. 2178, dated 11th May 1904.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) ANANDRAI D.,
For Chief Karbhari, Wadhwán State.

No. 510 of 1905.

Wadhwa'n Civil Station :

Dated 22nd June 1905.

Copy with 23 copies of the Administration Report forwarded with compliments to the Agent to the Governor in Káthiáwár.

J. DAVIES, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Agent, Jhálávád Pránt.

No. 509 of 1905.

Ka'thia'wa'r Political Agency :

Rájkot, 28th June 1905.

With 20 copies* of the Administration Report submitted with compliments to Government of Bombay, Political Department, in continuation of this office No. 502 of 27th instant.

* By book-post.

W. P. KENNEDY, Colonel,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár.

SHORT NOTES ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WADHWAN STATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31ST MARCH 1906.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The territory of this state extends over an area of *242-6* square miles and it comprises 31 villages over which it has plenary jurisdiction in all branches of Administration. Besides these 31 villages the state owns $4\frac{7}{16}$ villages, 4 Paekista Timbas and 5 Wantas in the Ahmedabad collectorate wherein the state enjoys only revenue rights.

The population of this state is *34851* according to the Census taken in 1901 A. D.

The gross revenue of the state based on an average of the past five years is Rs 349543-15-10.

The Pesh-kashi to be paid by this state annually to the British Government is Rs 28691-8-8. This sum is inclusive of Junagadh

Jour-talbi and Ahmedabad sukhdi.

Over and besides the above sum this state has to pay Rs 8522-13-11 to the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of Jama and Local fund cess over the $4\frac{7}{16}$ villages and 4 Paekista Timbas in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and Rs 873-15-10 a year into the Sanand and Viramgam Treasuries on account of summary-settlement over the 5 Wantas in these Talukas.

The Talukdars of Gundiala, Jhampodar, Jhamar, Bhalala and Kherali pay Jama to this state which amounts to Rs 1033-12-0 a year.

The Wadhwan Civil station is built on a plot of land belonging to this state leased to the British Government on a fixed annual rent of Rs 2250/.

Maha Rana Shri Balsinhji Chandrasinhji Thakore Sahib of this state is a Jhala Rajput. He completed his 43rd year on Magh shudi 10th corresponding with the 4th of February last. He has married 4 Ranis, two of whom belong to the House of Morvi, one to the Chudasamas of Dholera and one to the House of Jamnagar. The Heir apparent Patvi Kumar Shri Ramsinhji is now in his second year having been borne on the 10th October 1904 by the Dholerawalan Rani sahiba.

The Thakore Sahib availed himself of the rare opportunity of welcoming Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay in November last. On his arrival in Bombay and during his stay there he was accorded all the honor due to his position and was received in a formal visit by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 14th Idem.

Col. Kennedy, the then Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad paid a semi-official visit to Wadhwan City in December last on his way to Warsani, a village under this state where he had encamped for the Christmas holidays.

Lt. Colonel Davies visited this City at the end of March and inspected the state dispensary, the local schools and jail, with all of which he was well impressed as is shewn by the Remarks he has made in the visitor's books kept by these institutions.

The Thakore Sahib's usual annual tour in the district was completed in June last.

His ex-territorial tour this year was a trip to Calcutta in January last from where he went on a pilgrimage to Benaras, Allahabad, Gaya and Jagannath Puri with his sister-in-law Rani Sahiba Seetabai, widow of the late Thakore Sahib Daji Raj sahib. He went on a friendly visit to Jamnagar during the Holi-festivals.

Chapter II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

All the lands of this state have been surveyed, classified and assessed by the late Mr. Fernandiz except those of Wavdi, Malanpar, Bodia, Barania, Patna and the 5 Wantas in the Sanand and Viramgam Talukas. The system of Collecting land-revenue in cash has been in vogue in the assessed villages except Nagnesh for these 8 years. In Nagnesh this system was introduced in Samvat 1958 but on account of a series of bad years this system did not work well there and we had to revert to the old system of Bhagbatai in this village from the commencement of the current revenue-year. In all the other villages the system has been working well and even if the rains are moderate but timely the cultivators pay the cash-rates easily and no recourse to coercive measures has to be made.

During the year under report so many as Acres 5509-9 of land have been taken up for cultivation in the next year. It must be noted here that owing to the dire famine of 1900 A. D. and the subsequent bad years large and liberal concessions have yet to be made to induce cultivators to take up Padtar land. No new boundary or alienation settlement was made during this year, the former having been made long ago by the Bombay committee and the latter was completed in the last year. No Takavi advances had to be made during the year

under review but in a few cases seeds had to be provided for on Durbar guarantee.

In the current revenue year the area of land under cultivation was Acres 55569-21 as against Acres 54555-7 in the preceding year. Though the total assessment of land under cultivation was higher in both the years the amounts of the demand from cultivators were Rs 237217-1-7 & 215288-0-0 respectively in these two years; the reason being the concessions allowed in taking up waste land for cultivation. The current revenue year is not yet at an end and hence it can not be said definitely now what percentage of the total demand will remain out-standing but it is expected that it will not be more than 10 p. c. In the preceding year four annas in the rupee had to be remitted in Mujpar and suspensions had to be granted in many villages owing to the very scanty rain-fall in 1960 Samvat. In the current year applications for suspension of revenue-demand are very few, and they will be disposed of by the Thakore Sahib while on his tour in the district after due inquiry into their merits.

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation:— This state has the power to make its own laws A list of laws and rules now obtaining in this state is given in App. II. No new laws have been passed during the year under report.

Military force:— There is no military force as such in this state.

Police:— There are three Police officers in this state, viz, 1 Superintendent of Police, 2 District Inspector 3 City Chief Constable. Both the district Inspector and the city chief Constable are under the superintendent of Police. The city Police (including the Palace-guards) is armed with enfield rifles and the district police is armed with country swords and some of them are armed with country guns. It appears from the statement showing the work done by Police that it is more successful in preserving order and preventing crime than in detecting the same. The city police consists of 1 Chief Constable 2 Havaldars 3 Naeks 99 Police-sepoys, and 2 Pagies while the District Police consists of 1 District Inspector, 23 Mukhis 65 village Police or Palas 28 Pagies and 6 Jiwaidar swars of Nagnesh. Thus the total strength of Police was 206 during the year under report as against 226 last year. Besides these there are 41 Lancer swars who are more or less detailed on Police duty, and 21 Jail-guards. The total cost on this head was Rs 21889 as against Rs 23352 last year. The ratio of Police to population and area is 131.2 and .91, respectively.

Village Police:— The number of village-police is 122 as shewn above. The Jiwaidar swars at Nagnesh, the 10 Pasaetas of Vastadi and the Pasaetas and Pagies of Latuda and Varsani are on service tenure and the rest are paid in cash. The duty of the village-police is to preserve order and trace out offenders in villages. They have also to assist the Revenue-officers in collecting revenue.

Working of the Police:— The number of offences reported to the Police was 107 this year as against 124 last year. The Police arrested 112 persons in connection with these offences of whom 104 were sent for trial. Of these 104 persons 45 were convicted and 58 were either acquitted or dis-charged and one remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 40.17 and of persons convicted to those submitted for trial was 43.27 as against 52 and 56.11 respectively in the preceding year.

The value of property reported to have been stolen this year was Rs 1925-10-9 against 2062-7-11½ last year. Out of this that valued at Rs 727-8-11 was recovered against that valued at Rs 960-7-11½ in the past year. This shews that the percentage of the property recovered to that reported to have been stolen was 37.7 as against 46.5 last year.

Of the 107 offences reported to the police 63 related to the offence of simple theft; 28 to theft by house-breaking; 2 to grievous

hurt by a dangerous weapon ; 2 to criminal house-trespass ; 1 to grievous hurt ; 1 to receiving stolen property ; 1 to rape ; 1 to un-natural offence and 8 to other miscellaneous offences.

Of the 45 persons convicted 17 were sentenced to imprisonment ; 11 to imprisonment and fine and 17 to fine only.

The following table will shew the term of imprisonment of those sentenced to imprisonment.

Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
11	9	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	

Criminal Justice:— There are three courts of original criminal jurisdiction ; viz, 1 The Sarnyayadhish court, 2 the Nyayadhish court and 3 the Thandar's court at Nagnesh.

The Sur Nyayadhish court exercises the powers of a session's Judge, the Nyayadhish court those of a First Class Magistrate with some specified powers of a District Magistrate and the Thandar's Court exercises the powers of a Second Class Magistrate. These three Courts tried 179 persons in connection with 113 offences this year against 170 persons in connection with 128 offences last year. Out of these 179 persons 52 were convicted, 103 were discharged and 24 acquitted. Of the 52 convicted persons only 11 persons appealed against the decision of the original courts which was upheld with

respect to 3, modified with respect to 2 and cancelled with respect to one.

Civil Justice:— There are in all four courts of law in this state. Of these the Huzur Court exercises appellate and extra ordinary jurisdiction. The Sur Nyayadhish Court hears original civil suits of above Rs 5000/. Small cause suits of the value of Rs 20 and in other matters exercises powers similar to those conferred upon district judges in the Zillas; the Nyayadhish court hears long causes of the value of up to Rs 5000/., and the Thandar's court at Nagnesh hears civil suits of the value of up to Rs 200/. The work of executing decrees is done by the Nazar's court.

During the year under report the courts of original civil jurisdiction entertained 448 new suits in all which number when added to 93 the number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year and 2 remanded during the year came to be 543 of which 460 were disposed of and 82 remained pending disposal. The average duration of suits disposed of in these three courts was four months and eleven days. Of the 448 new suits instituted this year 5 related to landed property. 441 were money suits and 2 others. The value of the money suits was Rs 41860-5-2.

There was only one civil appeal pending disposal at the end of the last year; 15 appeals were admitted during the year under review

which brought the total number of appeals to be adjudicated upon to 16 as against 8 in the previous year. All these 16 appeals were disposed of when original decisions with respect to 4 were upheld reversed with respect 8, modified with respect to 3 and one was remanded to the lower court.

There were 774 applications for execution of decrees this year which when added to 1407 the balance of the last year came to be 2181 of which 1009 were disposed of thus leaviug a balance of 1172 to commence with in the following year. The value of debts under decrees sought to be executed this year was Rs 93155-15-5½ out of which Rs 12943-12-1 were realized to the decree-holders.

Extradition:— 7 persons were demanded from this state by the neighbouring states and British Districts while 8 were demanded by this state from them. It is pleasing to note that there has been reciprocity in this behalf on the part of the neighbouring states and British Districts.

Prisons:— There is only one central Jail in this state and that is located in the Wadhwan City. The building of the Jail is strongly built and well ventilated. There were 23 prisoners at the end of the last year, 33 were admitted during this year, making a total of 56 against 79 last year. At the end of the year under report there were 16 prisoners under going punishments inflicted on them. The average

daily number of prisoners in the jail was 14.143 as against 13.2 last year. The inmates of the Jail are well cared for, fed and clothed decently as a result of which they keep good health. The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole good except a few and far between cases of minor complaints against the discipline of the Jail.

Registration:— 210 deeds were presented for registration during the year under review against 358 in the preceding year. Of the 210, 169 were mortagage-deeds, 35 were sale-deeds and 1 was a money-bond as against 329, 25, and 0 respectively last year. All the 210 deeds were registered and they covered a value of Rs 59741-12-9.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Wadhwan City Municipality was constituted in 1892 A. D. on the basis of the district municipality in the British Territory with this exception that while in the Zillas the non-official members are elected by the people, they are here selected by the Durbar from among the leading communities inhabiting the city.

During the year under review the income of the municipality was Rs 21183-6-11½ and the total expenditure was Rs 20469-14-6.

The general committee was convened twice but its business was conducted at only one sitting there being want of quorum at the other.

The managing committee held 23 sittings but its business was

conducted in only 15, there being no quorum in the rest.

The managing committee has been discharging its duties with zeal and energy as usual. During the year under report a good progress was noticiable in the matter of widening public roads and thorough -fares.

Chapter IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather crops and rain-fall:— The weather of this territory is generally dry and fairly healthy. It is very cold in the months of January and February and very hot in April, May and half of June. The temperature varied from 114° on the 14th May 1905 to 51° on the 2nd of January 1906 as shewn by the heat register kept at the city dispensary. The average rain-fall in this state is 25 inches but of late years it has been very irregular. Though the total rain-fall during the year under review was 29.67" the same was not timely and well distributed as will be seen from the fact that it rained 25.85" in four days in the third week of July causing a lot of damage to buildings, bridges, bundhs, roads and also to the seeds sown amounting to nearly a lac of rupees and destroying 1380 goats and sheep

12 other animals and one man. Thus the crops produced by these rains were not what they ought to be but fell much below the average, especially the cotton-crops.'

The staple produce of the state is Juwari, Bajri, Cotton and Wheat. Pulse such as Mug, Muth and Gram is also grown though in a very small area.

Wages and labour.

Prices of food grains:— The average rate of daily wages for an adult male was 4 annas that for an adult female two annas and six pies and that for children two annas. Those who live on daily wages obtain employment in field-work, public works department, municipality and in the local Ginning Factory. The prices of food grains were on the rise after the last monsoon. The following table will shew a comparison between the prices of food-grains as obtained at the end of March 1905 and those at the close of the year under report.

Name of Food grain.	Price on 31st March of	
	1905	1906
Bajri.	32 seers per rupee.	20½ seers per rupee.
Juwari.	37 seers per rupee.	23 seers per rupee.
Rice.	17 seers per rupee.	17 seers per rupee.
Mug.	32 seers per rupee.	21 seers per rupee.
Wheat.	22 seers per rupee.	19 seers per rupee.

Forests:— There are no regular forests in this state; an effort is however being made to increase the number of trees but the result is not yet appriciable.

Trade and Manufacture:— Banias are the principal trading class and they trade chiefly in cotton, grains, cloth and other sundry-articles of daily house-hold use. The Boras of Wadhwan City manufacture soap in large quantity an export it to many plaees in Kathiawad & Gujrat where they find a good market. During the year under report, soap of the value of about Rs. 45000/. was exported. The Khatries of Wadhwan, Nagnesh, Khodu and Wastadi continue to trade in dying calico to make them into Sadlas, i e. dress for native ladies. There is only one Ginning factory in Wadhwan City. In the last season ending on the 30th June 1905, 28205 maunds of cotton was ginned at this factory. As is observed above hundreds of labourers find employment there while the factory is working.

Public works:— No original work was taken in hand for reasons obvious Rs 14239-13-7½ were however spent in repairs of buildings roads and tanks.

Post offices:— There is no postal department in the state same for state purposes British post-offices have been in existence in some of the villages such as Nagnesh, Rampura, Wastadi, Khodu & Dedadra & Katuda.

Mint:— There is no mint in this state.

General condition of state and people:— As is observed rains were very heavy in the third week of July last causing a lot of damage to the state, cultivators and others owners of private buildings. Had it not been for timely rains in June, August and September the year would have been a failure in spite of these heavy rains which did more harm than good to the agricultural operations. As it is the yield of crops due to the last season was $\frac{3}{4}$ of average yield in ordinary years.

As shewn above a little over one thousand acres of waste land was brought under cultivation during the year under review. The number of plough-oxen was 4773. If we take 30 acres per santi there were 1852 santies of land under cultivation and thus the number of plough-oxen was just what it should ordinarily be.

The prices of food-grains were normal for the first six months of the year after which they began to rise till at last they have risen nearly 50 percent higher than normal prices. The effect of the rise in the prices of food-grains is the rise in the rates of daily wages of labourers.

There has been a steady increase in the rate of births and decrease in that of deaths for these two years which goes to shew the truth of my remarks made last year that the birth and death rates have close connection with the prospects of the year.

No case of emigration has been reported during the year while nearly 50 families of cultivators have immigrated into Nagnesh, Nana Kerala, Bapodra and other villages who have taken up lands of this state for cultivation and made their permanent homes in these villages.

The above particulars supplemented by the fact of lesser number of transfers of landed property and of suits and their money value which are potent factors in determining the economic condition of the people and consequently of the state, go to shew that their general condition is good on the whole.

Chapter V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The gross total revenue of this state for Samvat 1962 is estimated at Rs 362500-0-0 while the gross total revenue in the preceding year was Rs 348677-14-7. The increase is in the land revenue due to more land having been brought under cultivation and also to the increasing rates of assessment on waste lands taken up after famine years on certain concessions. As the years are not what they ought to be arrears are recovered by instalments, but these even remain unpaid in some cases

Chapter VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

There are two dispensaries in this state, one in Wadhwan City and the other in Nagnesh. The number of patients treated at these two dispensaries this year was 16443 and 1547 respectively making a total of 17990 against 16250 last year; and the number of major as well as minor operations performed was 1 and 792 respectively so as to make a total of 793 against 623 in the preceding year.

Of the 16443 patients treated at the Wadhwan City dispensary 182 were in-door patients of whom 159 were discharged, 7 absented themselves, 10 died and 6 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The average daily attendance of patients was 304.8 at the Wadhwan City dispensary and 36 42 at Nagnesh dispensary against 260 and 30 respectively last year.

In this connection it should be observed that the state maintains a Veterinary Hospital where 345 animals Durbari as well as of private persons were treated during the year against 245 last year.

The total cost on Medical Department is nearly Rs 5500/.

It appears from the returns supplied by the Vaccination department that 1197 children were vaccinated during the year against 1015 last

year. Except a few cases of small-pox in Wadhwan city and some of the villages during the months of February and March there was no other epidemic during the year under report and the general health of the public in general was good.

During the year under review there were 1229 births, and 882 deaths in this state against 1265 and 1066 in the preceding year. Of 1229 births, 511 were in Wadhwan city and 718 in the villages, while of 882 deaths 416 were in Wadhwan city and 466 in the villages.

The ratio of births to population per thousand per annum was 35.26 this year against 37.4 last year while the same of deaths was 24.8 against 32.1 in the previous year.

Classified according to religion there were 984 births among Hindus, 180 among Jains & 65 among Mahomedans and the number of deaths in these three was 682, 142 and 58 respectively.

An accurate registration of births and deaths in this state is enjoined and any neglect in reporting the same is liable to a fine not exceeding two rupees. The duty of keeping these registers in the city as well as in the villages is imposed on the police with instructions to present the same for inspection to any officer happening to visit the village. A monthly summary is also called for and examined by the Hazur office.

Chapter VII.

EDUCATION

There are 22 schools in all in this state. There was neither increase nor decrease in the number of schools during the year under report. Of these the Daji Raj High School, till recently the only one of its kind in Jhalawad teaches upto the Matriculation Standard; the composite school at Nagnesh teaches upto the IV Standard in English as also upto the IV Standard in Gujarati and the remaining schools teach only Gujarati. Of the 20 Vernacular schools 18 are for boys and two are for girls. In Khodu, Vastadi and Rampara girls are also admitted and taught along with boys at the request of their parents.

The Daji Raj High School continues to bid fair with its sister High Schools of the Province under the able supervision of Mr. K. H. Pandya B. A. It sent 21 boys at Matriculation Examination held by the University of Bombay out of whom 17 were successful against 13 out of 17 last year. Two boys were sent up for School Final Examination of whom one was successful.

The annual examination of this school was held by Mr. Pandya with the help of his assistants. Out of 176 presented 98 passed under all heads so as to give a percentage of 55.6 against 46.5 last year.

The Gujrati Schools including the composite school at Nagnesh

were all examined by Mr Pandya. Out of 1100 presented 793 passed under all heads so as to give a percentage of 72.09 as against 72.7 last year.

The above results of Mr. Pandya's examination compares favourably with those of the preceding year, which indicates that the general progress of Education in this state is satisfactory.

The total number of boys in the state schools was 1446 at the end of this year as against 1488 last year. This shows that there is a decrease of 42 boys which can partially be accounted for, as suggested by the superintendent of state education, in the opening of a High school at Dhrangadhra in November last.

The average monthly number on the registers of all the schools was 1532.23 and the average daily attendance was 1192.21.

The proceeds from fee receipts were Rs 4209-4-3 as against Rs 4303 in the previous year.

The total cost on education was Rs 14451-5-4 against Rs 14222 last year. Thus excluding the proceeds from fee receipts the net cost to the state was Rs 10242-1-1 which comes to be annas 4-8 per head of population and Rs 8-7-6 per head of the average monthly number on the school registers.

There are six indigenous schools in the State all in Wadhwan city.

The number of students attending them was 450 this year against 504 last year.

Thus the total number of students receiving education in the schools in this state was 1896 at the end of the year against 1992 at the close of the preceding year. Of these 1896 students 1484 were boys and 412 were girls.

It appears from the above figures that 5.4 percent of the total population receive education in this state and considering 15 percent of the total population to be the proportion of the children of school going age only 35 out of every 100 children of that age are under instruction.

The state awards four scholarships each of Rs 250/. a year in the Wadhwan Girassia school the condition being that the recepients should be Jhalla Rajputs of limited means, besides this two natives of this city who prosecute their studies in the Wilson college Bombay, and the Gujerat college Ahmedabad are given scholarships worth Rs 15 and 10. respectively per month by the State.

The annual prize distribution in the Daji Raj High School had to be postponed as the Thakore Saheb was not present here on his birth-day in February last and hence it did not come off until the end

of April when the prizes of the value of 75 were distributed by the Thakore Saheb himself.

Besides this The Thakore Saheb gave away books of the value of Rs 50 to the top boys of the schools at Rampara, Timba, Wastadi, Korda and Nagnesh when he was on his annual tour in the district.

Physical education is also well attended to as reported by Mr. Pandya under the guidance of gymnastic and cricket teachers.

The annual sports of the local schools came off in August last which were quite a success. The Daji Raj High School eleven played a cricket match with the Wadhwan Girassia School-team and won it by 21 runs.

Chapter VIII.

The state maintains a poor house at the cost of Rs 2000/. a year after the dire famine of 1900 A. D. where only orphans are admitted. There were 42 orphans at the close of the year against 44 last year.

There is only one Printing Press in Wadhwan city, owned by a private gentleman. The Darbari Gazette is printed in this Press.

There are three libraries in the city. (1) Native Library entrusted to the Municipality but maintained by the State, (2) Shri Dipchandji Jain Library managed by the Jain community and (3) The Arya Samaj Free Reading Room managed by the Samaj.

Conclusion— In bringing this review of the past year's administration of this State to a close I tender my sincere thanks to all the officers for their hearty co-operation without which no administrative machinery can work smoothly and efficiently.

Wadhwan City.

24th May 1906.

Balwantsinh Mehta

CHIEF KARBHARI

WADHWAN STATE.

Printed at the Maharana Shri " BALSINHJI " Printing Press.

APPENDIX. I

NAMES OF HIGH OFFICIALS IN THE Wadhwan STATE AND RESIDENCY OFFICIALS SHOWING CHANGES IN PERSONNEL DURING THE YEAR 1902-06.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Remarks.
Balwantrai Harjivandas Mehta	Chief Thakore	15-5-02		

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Wadhwan city
24th may 1906

Balwantrai Harjivandas Mehta
Chief Thakore
Wadhwan State

APPENDIX. II.

LIST OF LAWS IN FORCE IN THE *Wadhwan State*

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
1 Opium Act	As adopted at the Harbhari's meeting in 1883.		
2 Game laws	As adopted at the Harbhari's meeting 1880		
3 Gambling Act	No		
4 Prisoner's Act	No		
5 Extradition Rules	No		
6 Stray animals Act	No		
7 Rules re sale of poisonous drugs	No	No	
8 Stamp Act	No		
9 Registration Act	No		
10 Court Fee Act	No		
11 Unclaimed Property Act	No		
12 Boiler Inspection Act	No		
13 Arms Act	No		
14 Abkari Rules	No		
15 Rules re Suits and proceedings against Khalsedar Kheduts	No		
16 Rules regarding period of Limitation of Suits	No		
17 Rule regarding the age or majority	No		

Sharav dated the 9th July 1890 enjoining the application of the Spirit of the following Laws and Acts —

1 Civil Procedure code
2 Criminal Procedure Code
3 Indian Penal Code
4 Contract Act
5 Indian Evidence Act
6 Specific Relief Act
7 Hindu Law and Usage
8 Mahomaden Law
9 Law of Torts
10 Law of Limitation

Wadhwan City
24th May 1906

Lakhamshi Jamnadas
Chief Karbhari
Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STRENGTH COST AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MILITARY FORCE IN THE STATE 190 -0

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			at the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments Battalions orBatteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officer.	Native commissioned officer.	Non-commissioned officer.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														
Sappers														
Artillery														
Infantry														
Imperial service troops...														
total....														

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STRENGTH, COST, DISCIPLINE, & EDUCATION OF THE POLICE FORCE FOR THE YEAR 1905-06

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remark.
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.
City Police	104	Rs. 15-									There is no Police School in this State.
District "	100	-13-12-									
Jail Police	21	-10-9-	21884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sawars	41	-8½-8-		+							
		-7½-7-									+ Figures in columns 5 to 9 are not usually given.
	266	-6½-6-									
		-5½-5-									
		-4½-4-									

Wadhwan City
15th June - 1906

Bahadur Rao Hemchandra
Chief Karbhari
Wadhwan State

APPENDIX V.

STATEMEAT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE POLICE IN Wadhwan STATE DURING THE YEAR 190 5-1906

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accusedconvicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	I2	13	14	15	
Wadhwan State	124	107	150	112	139	104	78	45	39	58	52	40·17	56·11	43·27	1 pending trial

Wadhwan city
18th June 1906
24th May

Lakhamshi Ramchandra
Chief Karbhari
Wadhwan State

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND AMOUNT OF RECOVERIES IN THE Wadhwan STATE DURING THE YEAR 1905-06.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Part year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3
Wadhwan State	2062-7-11½	1925-10-9	960-7-1½	727-8-11	46-5	37-7	

Wadhwan City
15th August 1906.

Wadhwan Agency
Wadhwan City

APPENDIX VII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CRIMES COMMITTED, NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF, AND CASES AWAITING TRIAL IN THE Wadhwan STATE DURING YEAR 1905-1906

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment.									Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																	
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total					Simprison	Rigorous	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hurt and theft	43	120	163	93	98	143	52	·	24	3	5	20	·	52	127	·	7	21	1	3	1	·	·	·	4	2	·	·	7	

Wadhwan City
24th May.
15th June 1906

Gokuldas Vrajlal
Chief Karbhari
Wadhwan State

APPENDIX. VIII

STATEMENT SHOWIMG THE NUMBER OF OFFEN CES REPORTED AND DEALT WITH BY THE VARIOUS COURTS IN THE Wadhwan STATE DURING THE YEAR 1905-06

Number of Coust.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1905-06.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Perso nsremaining at end of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1st Nyayadhish Court	2	14	-	13	3	1	-	-	1	16	2	4	7	-	-	3	These accused being committed to sessions are not added to the total.
Nyayadhish Court	162	107	62	92	8	14	-	-	218	176	87	20	42	16	7	4	
Nagresh Thandar Court.	7	13	-	12	-	5	-		17	17	14	-	3	-	-	-	
	169	120	62	104	8	19	-	-	235	193	103	24	52	-	7	7	

Wadhwan City
24th May - 1906

Mahamadmiya
Chief Karbhari
Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT SHOWIMG THE RESULTS OF APPEALS AGAINST DECISIONS PASSED BY THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN Wadhwan STATE DURING THE YEAR 1905-06

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons andcases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c, ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Wadhwan State Courts	9	-	-	6	6	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Wadhwan City
24th May 1906

(Lakhamshi Donabhai)
Chief Karbhari
Wadhwan State

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—NATURE AND VALUE OF ORIGINAL SUITS FILED AND DISPOSED OF during the year 1905-06

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suites filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value	Suits relanded property.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights.	Number of Suits under Rs 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 & under Rs 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 & undes Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Exparte.	Admitted andcom promised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Madhuban State Courts	120	93	503	448 2 Remand 450	623	543	530	461	93	82	4981-3-2	6	442	2	364	66	15	3	2	114	109	3	232	1-4-2 4 1/2	4-11	

Madhuban the 24th May 1906

Lakhmichand Mehta
Chief Karbhari
Madhuban State

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK RESULTS OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION OF DECREES during the year 1905-06.

Tribunal.	Opening Blance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications Brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the closes.			Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Wadhwan State courts	906	1401	13701715-0	1401	774	9315515-5½	2213	2175	2301738-5½	906	1003	1278343-1	1401	1172	1023434-4½	323	82	717	

Wadhwan city
24th May 1906

Bahadur Dad
Chief Kathiawar
Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—NUMBER AND RESULTS OF APPEALS IN CIVIL SUITS for the year 1905/06

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed durind.		Total.		Disposed of dusing.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals fild during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwised disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Wadhwan State courts	1	1	7	15	8	16	7	16	1	·	3394-12-3	9650-0-0	3	4	3	8	·	3	1	1	·	·	m. d. 10-27	m. d. 3-24

Wadhwan city
24th May 1906

Chief Karbhari
Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS IN THE *Wadhwan* STATE DURING THE YEAR 1905-06.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No of prissners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality Suome convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year	Present year.				
Wadhwan city	1	23	33	79	56	13·2	14·143	16	3091·1·9	m d 2 · 16	*There was no case of death among convicts in jail in this year.*

Wadhwan city
24th May 1906

Lakhmanbhai Mulchand
Chief Karbhari
Wadhwan State

XIV

APPENDIX ~~XVI.~~

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS IN THE Wadhwan STATE. during the year 1905/06.

Name of state.	Documents presented for registration.		Natuse of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documants registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wadhwan	358	210	329	169	25	35	-	-	-	1	4	5	358	210	0-21-96	0-14-65	-	-	-	-	

Wadhwan city
24th January 1906.

Sub-Registrar & Ex-officio
Member of Municipality
Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XV.

STATEMANT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF REGISTRATION DURING THE YEAR 1905-06

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Mort-gages. Sale deeds. money bonds and miscellaneous documents	358	86146 12 .	1556 .. 7	210	59741 12 9	910 4 .	
Total...	358	86146 12 .	1556 .. 7	210	59741 12 9	910 4 .	
Deduct expenditure...							
Net profit...			1556 . 7			910 4 .	

Vadhwan city
24th May 1906.

Registrar and Sub-Registrar
Chief Sheristadar
and Examiner

XLI

APPENDIX ~~XIV.~~

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE Wadhwan STATE DURING YEAR 1905 ~~-190~~ 6.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Wadhwan		20-14-0	21-8-0		15-9-0	9-14-0		Accounts are kept according to the Hindu calendar year. hence balance on 1st April or 31st March is not useful in reference to the receipts and expenditure of the Hindu year.

Wadhwan city
24th May 1906

Subordinate Judge &
Chief Magistrate
Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XVII.

STATEMENT OF RAIN FALL IN THE Wadhwan STATE during the year 1905-06

State.	April 190	May 190	June 190	July 190	August 190	September 190	October 190	November 190	December 190	January 190	February 190	March 190	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Wadhwan city	.	.	1-77	25-85	.-69	1-6	.	.	.	.	.-28	.	29-65	13-67½	16-49	
Nagnesh-	.	.	.	9-4	.-82	2-19	.	.	.	.	.-10	.	12-15	8-58	16-6	

Wadhwan city
24th May 1906

Chief Karbhari
Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XVIII

STATENENT AS TO PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD GRAINS. in the Wadhwan State during the Year 1905-06

Artibles	During March (past year). per Maund. Rs.	As.	P.	During March (present year). per maund. Rs	As.	P:	Remarks.
Bajri	1	4	-	1	15	-	
Jowari	1	1	-	1	12	-	
Rice	2	6	-	2	6	-	
Mung	1	4	-	1	14	-	
Wheat	1	13	-	2	2	-	

Wadhwan city
24th May 1906

Executive Officer
State of Wadhwan
Wadhwan City

APPENDIX XIX

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS DURING THE YEAR 1905-1906

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Repairs of buildings roads and tanks		14239-13-7½	14239-13-7½				14239-13-7½	

Wadhwan City
24th July 1906

Babasaheb Wamanrao Mudhol
Chief Karbhari
Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK IN THE Wadhwan STATE DURING THE YEAR 1905/06

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male	Buffaloes. Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep nad goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Wadhwan State	1962	4773	1075	1341	1375	123	64	23	.	24487	2605	204	30	1460	

Wadhwan City
24th May 1906

Mahomedkhan Mehdi
Chief Karbhari
Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XXIII

STATEMETT OF MEDICAL RELIEF AFFCRDED IN THE Wadhwan STATE DURING THE YEAR 1905-1906

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out door.	In door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs. A P.		
Wadhwan state	16261	182	159	9	10	6	3258-0-9	34.85	
	1547 (Raynesh)						552-0-0 (Raynesh)	36.42 (Raynesh)	

Wadhwan city
15th June 1906
Zeth Mary

Chief Karbhari
Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE Wadhuman STATE FOR THE YEAR 1905/06

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Wadhuman State	34851	1305	1229	..	76	1119	882	.	237	37.44	35.26	32.1	24.8	

Wadhuman City
24th May
June 1906

Wahanhadtmeh
Chief Kerbhari
Wadhuman State

APPENDIX XXV

PARTICULARS AS TO THE SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE Wadhwan STATE FOR THE YEAR 1905-06

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on rooll on 31st March		Daily average attendance		Expenditure			Remarks
Past year.	Present year.		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary	Primary	
22	22	1 High school 1 Second g. s. V. school 18 Primary boys' schools 2 Primary girls' schools 22	1488	1446	1231	1142-91	5017-12-7	472-1-9	598-1-9	

Wadhwan city
Both Jaora 26 6.
24 1/2 May.

Education Officer
Thakur Saheb
Wadhwan State

SHORT NOTES ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WADHWAN STATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31 ST MARCH 1908.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The territory of the State extends over an area of 242.6 square miles and it comprises of 31 villages over which it has plenary jurisdiction in all branches of Administration. Besides these 31 villages the State owns $4\frac{7}{16}$ villages, 4 Paikista Timbas and 5 Wantas in the Ahmedabad Collectorate wherein the State enjoys only revenue rights. The State has also a right to $\frac{1}{4}$th share in the produce of Lakhawad.

The population of Wadhwan is, according to the census taken in 1901 A. D 34851, including the population of Wadhwan City which is 16126. Classified according to religion the population consists of 27714 Hindus, 5080 Jains, 2032 Mahomedans, 6 Parsis, and 19 Christians. Of 34851 souls 10832 are males, 11414 females and 12605 are children under 15 years of age.

The gross revenue of the State based on an average of the past five years is Rs 381629-3-0

The State pays Rs 28691-8-8 every year to the British Government. This sum is made up of Rs 25922-8-0 as Pesh Kashi, Rs 2682-0-0 as Jourtalbi and Rs 87-0-8 as Ahmedabad Sukhdi.

The State has also to pay Rs 8522-13-11 into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of Jama and Local Fund Cess over the $4\frac{7}{16}$ villages and 4 Paikista Timbas in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and Rs 873-15-0 a year into the Sanand and Viramgam Treasuries on account of Summary Settlement over the 5 Wantas in these Talukas.

The Talukdars of Gundiala, Jhampodar, Jhamar, Kherali and Bhalala pay Jama to this State which amounts to Rs 1033-12-0 a year.

The Wadhwan Civil Station is built on a plot of land belonging to this State leased to the British Government on a fixed annual rent of Rs 2250-0-0.

Under the terms of the Agreement entered into between this State and the British Government the right of levying and collecting Dan in the Civil Station was reserved by this State but this right is subsequently commuted by Government into a cash annual payment of Rs 5000/. under the terms of a fresh agreement in 1901 A. D.

The total fixed amount of Jama & Sudhara Cess levied on the Bhayads and Mul-girasias comes to be Rs 7009-5-10 a year exclusive of the Sudhara-Cess levied on the Mul-Girasias of Wasatdi which is fixed at 4 p. c. of their income and is consequently varying every year.

Maha Rana Shri Balsinhji Chandrasinhji, Thakore Sahib of this State is a Jhala Rajput. He completed his 45th year on Magh Sudi 10th corresponding with the 11th of February last. He has four Ranies, two of whom belong to the house of Morvi, one to that of the Chudasamas of Dholera and one to the House of Jamnagar.

Soon after the close of the year under review Patvi Kumar Shri Ramsinhji was laid up with malarial fever which resulted in his very sad & lamentable demise on the 4th Instant, to the indescribable grief and sorrow of the Thakore Sahib, the royal family, Officers, Servants & subjects of the State. This heart-rending occurrence has cast a deep gloom over the whole of the State and it is with no ordinary grief that

I have the misfortune to record this saddest event in the annals of this State.

Though the Thakore Sahib did not undertake a regular tour in the district during the year under report yet he visited more than a dozen villages to enquire into the condition of his subjects especially the agricultural one.

His ex-territorial tour was a trip to Bombay in December last where he stayed till the middle of January for the improvement of his health. He also went to Sayla and Sarwad in February & March on the occasion of marriages of the Thakore Sahib of Sayla's Son & grand daughter in Sayla and of his brother-in-law's Son at Sarwad.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

All the lands of this State have been surveyed, classified & assessed by the late Mr. Fernandiz of Gujrat Survey except those of the villages & Wantas under the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The survey of the lands in Wavdi, Malanpur, Bodia, Barania & $\frac{7}{16}$th of Patna, villages under Dhandhuka Taluka, which was commenced last year was completed during this year and the work of erecting boundary marks is under progress.

Except in Nagnesh & the villages and Wantas under the Jhilla the land revenue is collected in cash. The cash assessment was introduced in Samvat year 1955 and it was ordered that the rates then settled were to hold good for ten years. This period of ten years expired during the year and informations necessary for Revision-settlement are being collected, which when done, it will have to be decided before long

whether to continue the same rates for a further period of 5 or 6 years or to modify them one way or the other.

It may be mentioned here *enpassant* that the cash-rates obtaining till now are moderate as is evinced by the fact that there has been no complaint against them till now.

During the year under review only Acres 782-34 of land have been taken up till the 31st March last for cultivation in the next year as against Acres 2459-21 in the preceeding year, but it is expected that more will be taken up before the rains set in. As will be seen from the following paragraph the concessions granted to induce cultivators to take up waste land continued to exist in the year under review.

No new boundary or Allienation-Settlement was made during the year, the former having been made long ago by the Boundary Committee and the latter some three years ago by the Barkhali Officer of the State.

No Takavi advances had to be made during the year under report but in some cases seeds had to be provided for on Durbar guarantee.

In the current year, i. e. Samvat year 1964 the area of land under cultivation was Acres 56250-12 as against Acres 55614-1 in the preceeding year. Though the land under cultivation was assessed at Rs 255204-5-4 the demand for land revenue from the cultivators this year was Rs 253425-2-4 the difference being the amount of concessions granted as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

The current revenue year is not yet at an end hence it can not be definitely said what percentage of the total demand will remain out-standing, but as the cotton-crop is comparatively good it is hoped that it will not be more than 5 per cent. No remissions were made in the previous year but suspensions of Vighoti had to be granted to the amount of Rs 15123-2-4½ of which about 20 p. c. will have to be remitted for reasons shewn in the last year's report.

Though no remissions will have to be made this year some suspensions will have to be granted to the extent of 5 p c. at the most.

CHAPTFR III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation:- This State has the power to make its own laws. A list of laws and Rules now obtaining in this State is given in Ap. II. During the year under review no new laws or rules were enacted.

Military Force:- There is no military force as such in this State.

Police:- There are three Police-officers in the State, viz, 1 Superintendent of Police, 2 District Inspector and 3 City Chief Constable. Both the District Inspector and the City Chief Constable are under the Superintendent of Police. The City Police (including the palace-guards) is armed with enfield rifles and the district or village-police is armed with swords and some of them are armed with country guns.

The City Police consists of 1 Chief Constable, 2 Havaldars, 3 Naeks, 92 Police-sepoys and 2 Pagis; while the District Police consists of 1 District Inspector, 23 Mukhis, 6 regular Police at Nagnesh, 65 village-Police or Palas, 26 Pagis and 2 camel swars at Nagnesh.

Thus the total strength of Police was 221 excluding officers as against 226 last year. Besides these there are 41 Lancer-swars who are more or less detailed on Police duty, and 21 Jail-guards. The total cost on this head was Rs 17304-0-0 as against 17330-0-0. This figure does not include the expenses on account of the Lancer Swars The ratio of Police to population & area is 132.1 and .91 respectively.

Village-Police:- The number of village-police is as shewn above 122. The Pasaetas and Pagis of Wasatdi, Latuda & Warsani are on service tenure and the rest are paid in cash. The duty of the village-police is

to preserve order and trace out offenders in the villages. They have also to assist the Revenue-officers in collecting revenue.

Working of the Police:- The number of offences reported to the Police was 74 this year as against 100 in the previous year. The Police arrested 78 in connection with these offences all of whom were submitted to the magistracy for trial. Of these 73 persons 40 were convicted, 20 were either acquitted or discharged and 9 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 51.23 and as all who were arrested were submitted for trial the percentage of persons convicted to those submitted for trial was the same, i. e 51.28 as against 48.5 and 50.83 respectively in the last year

The value of property reported to have been stolen was Rs 1828-15-3 this year as against Rs 2263-10-9 last year. Out of this property valued at Rs 1293-2-4 was recovered as against that valued at Rs 1619-6-6 in the preceeding year. This shews that the percentage of the property recovered to that reported to have been stolen was 71 as against 71.5 last year.

Of the 74 offences reported to the Police 32 related to the offence of theft; 19 to theft by house-breaking; 7 to criminal house-trespass; 1 to grievous hurt; 1 to hurt with a dangerous weapon; 1 to receiving stolen property; 2 to murder; 3 to criminal breach of trust and 8 to miscellaneous offences.

Of the 40 persons convicted 9 were sentenced to imprisonment, 17 to imprisonment with fine and 14 to fine only.

The following table will shew the term of imprisonment of those sentenced to imprisonment.

Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years
14	3	2	3	2	1	0	1	0

The above summary of the working of the Police shews that during the year under review it has continued to be successful in detecting & preventing crime and preserving order as in the previous year.

Criminal Justice:- There are three courts of original criminal jurisdiction in the State, viz, 1 The Sar Nyayadhish Court; 2 The Nyayadhish Court and 3 The Thandar's Court at Nagnesh.

The Sar Nyayadhish Court exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge, the Nyayadhish Court those of a First Class Magistrate with some specified powers of a District Magistrate and the Thandar's Court exercises the powers of a Second Class Magistrate. These three Courts tried 109 persons in connection with 100 offences this year as against 157 persnos in connection with 105 offences in the previous year.

Out of these 109 persons 43 were convicted, 45 were discharged, 7 were acquitted and 14 remained nnder trial at the end of the year. Of 43 convicted persons 3 were convicted by the Sar Nyayadhish, 34 by the Nyayadhish and 6 by the Thandar. Of these only 4 appealed against the decision of the Nyayadhish and 1 appealed against the decision of the Sar Nyayadhish. Thus there were 5 appellants in all and the decision of the lower court was upheld with respect to 2, modified with respect to 1, reversed with respect to 1 and 1 was remanded for further trial.

Civil Justice:- There are in all four Courts of law in the State. Of these the Huzur Court exercises appellate and extra ordinary jurisdiction; the Sar Nyayadhish Court hears original Civil suits of above

Rs 5000/. Small cause suits of the value of upto Rs 20/. and in other matters exercises powers similar to those conferred upon District Judges in the Jhillas; the Nyayadhish Court hears long causes of the value of upto Rs 5000/. and the Thaqdar's Court at Nagnesh hears civil suits of the value of upto Rs 200/. The work of executing decrees is done by the *N*azar's Court.

During the year under review the courts of original civil jurisdiction entertained 385 new suits in all which number when added to 85 the balance at the end of the last year came to be 470 of which 375 were disposed of and 95 remained pending disposal. The average duration of suits disposed of in these three courts was three months and twenty-six days.

Of the 385 suits admitted this year 3 related to property, 380 were money-suits and 2 were suits for other rights. The value of the money-suits was Rs 48265-10-5.

There were 2 appeals pending disposal at the end of the last year; during this year 17 appeals in all were admitted, which brought the total number of appeals to be adjudicated upon to 19. Of the 17 appeals admitted this year 5 were in the Huzur Court against the decision of the Sar Nyayadhish Court and 12 were in the Court of first appeal against the decision of the Nyayadhish Court. All the 19 appeals were disposed of during the year when the decision of the lower court was confirmed in 8, reversed in 10 and amended in 1. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 7 months and 15 days.

There were only 513 applications for execution of decrees this year which when added to 1189 the balance at the close the last year came to be 1702 of which 766 were disposed of and 936 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The total value of debts under decrees sought to be executed this year was Rs 53588-4-6 while the amount realized to the decree-holders during the year under report was Rs 7426-15-10.

EXTRADITION:- 3 persons were demanded from this State by the neighbouring States and the British Districts while 6 were demanded by this State from them. It is gratifying to note that there has been reciprocity in this behalf on the part of the neighbouring States and British Districts.

PRISONS:- There is only one central Jail in this State and that is located in Wadhwan City. The building of the Jail is strongly built and well ventilated. At the end of the last year there were 25 prisoners, 24 were admitted during the year, making a total of 49 against 61 last year. The number of prisoners under-going punishments inflicted on them was 22 at the end of the year. The average daily number of prisoners was 23.87 as against 17.39 in the previous year. The inmates of the Jail are well cared for, fed and clothed decently as a result of which they keep good health. The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole good, though there were some minor complaints against a few of them regarding the discipline of the Jail.

REGISTRATION:- During the year under report 109 documents were presented for registration as against 177 last year. Of the 109 documents 66 were mortgage deeds, 39 were sale-deeds, 1 was a Will and 3 were miscellaneous deeds as against 147, 28, 1 and 3 respectively last year. All the 109 deeds were registered and they covered a value of Rs 35989-0-0.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION:- The Wadhwan City Municipality was constituted in 1892 A. D. on the basis of the District Municipality in the British territory with this difference that while the non-official members are elected by the people in the Jhillas, they are here selected by the Durbar from the leading communities inhabiting the city.

During the year under report the income of the Municipality was Rs 22414-0-4½ and the total expenditure was Rs 25960-5-11.

The sources of Municipal income are certain items of revenue set apart by the State such as Mandvi (octroi duties), fees for new door ways, windows &c. opening on public roads & streets, cattle-pound fees, toll levied on carts passing on the Bhogawa-bridge, Chowki & Tolamani.

The main items of expenditure are 1 keeping the roads, streets and by-lanes clean and in good order ; 2 lighting & watering the same ; 3 widening of streets, so as to meet the requirements of traffic; 4 Water-works ; 5 its quota towards the expenses of the City-police and 6 prevention of the spread of epidemics such as plague & cholera

During the year under review the general committee was held only once and the managing committee held its sittings for 19 times in the year, at all of which business of one kind or another was conducted It is satisfactory to note that the managing committee continues to be discharging its duties with zeal and energy as usual

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather, Crops and Rain-fall:- The weather of this territory is generally dry and fairly healthy. It is ordinarily very cold in the months of January & February and very hot in April, May and half of June. The temperature varied from 110° on the 15th May 1907 to 51° on the 4th February 1908 as shewn by the heat register kept at the City Dispensary.

The monsoon of Samvat year 1963 commenced in the last week of June when 1".33' of rain-fall was recorded in Wadhwan City and 0".95" were recorded in Nagnesh. In July the rains were timely and well dis-

tributed; in August 17".14" & 6".22" were recorded in Wadhwan City and Nagnesh respectively. Thus the total rain-fall during the year was 24".88" in Wadhwan City and 20".70" in Nagnesh as against 18".18" & 20".75" respectively last year. The average of the past five years rain-fall is 21".98" and 18".14" in Wadhwan City & Nagnesh respectively.

As the rains were timely and well distributed in the beginning, the sowing operations were commenced in July all over the State except in Nagnesh where the continuous heavy rain-fall did not allow the sowing operations to be commenced till the end of that month. Though the rain-fall during the year was more than the average rain-fall of the past five years the cessation of the rains after the 3rd week of August made us all anxious about the prospects of the year; and as apprehended the Agtar crops did not yield more than 10 annas in the rupee. But as Providence would have it the cold and dew in the winter helped a great deal the growth of cotton crops and so improved the prospects that the year may safely be considered as a fourteen-anna one on the whole in point of revenue

The staple produce of this State is Juari, Bajri, Cotton and wheat, Pulse such as Mug, Math and Gram is also grown though in a very small area.

The experiment of sowing Spence Cotton was repeated this year but some how or other it did not grow so well as to induce confidence in the minds of the cultivators to take to it. As mentioned in the last year's report the sowing of Mathio Kapas was strictly prohibited and though most of the cultivators grumbled at first against this restriction when they saw that the crop of this kind of Kapas had to a large extent failed wherever it was sown in the neighbouring territory they heartily thank the Thakore Sahib for this prohibition, for not only is

the out-turn good but the quality of the cotton is also much improved as is evinced by the fact of this year's cotton fetching better & higher price.

WAGES AND LABOUR:- The ordinary daily wages for carpenters & masons were 12 annas, for coolies 4 annas to an adult male, 2½ to an adult female and one anna & nine pies to children able to work Comparatively speaking the rates of wages obtained higher through out the year for the obvious reason that grain was unusually dearer this year. The wages of field labourers were higher by half as much again during the harvest and Cotton seasons, i. e. from January to June when labour is in great demand for employment in field work and the local Ginning Factory.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS:- The prices of all food-grains were high throughout the year The price of Juvari which can ordinarily be had at 12 annas a maund varied from annas 15 a maund in August and September to Rs 1-12-0 in February and March last, while that of Bajri fluctuated from Rs 1-5-0 to Rs 2-4-0 a maund. In consequence of the high prices of food-grains the rates of wages were also high during the year. Appendix XVIII of this report will show the comparison between the prices of food-grains as obtained at the end of March 1907 and those at the close of the year under report.

FORESTS:- Though there are more than ten thousand trees in all, chiefly Babul and Peepul, there is no forest as such in the State, except Daji-van on the west of the City which contains nearly 4000 trees.

As mentioned in the last year's report pommegranate and plantain trees have fairly flourished in Wadhwan City but no success is yet achieved in growing mango-trees.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURE:- Banias are the principal trading-class

and they trade chiefly in cotton, grains, cloth and other sundry articles of daily house-hold use. Two foreign companies keep their store of Kerosine oil in Wadhwan City from where they export it to neighbouring districts.

There are about nine soap factories in Wadhwan City chiefly worked by the Voharas. A large quantity of country soap is manufactured at these factories and exported to many places in Kathiawad and Gujrat where they find a good market. During the year under report soap of the value of nearly Rs 61000 was exported as against that of the value of Rs 52500/ last year. The khatries of Wadhwan, Nagnesh, Khodu and Wasatdi continue to trade in dycing calico to make them into Sadlas, i. e. dress for native ladies.

There is only one Ginning Factory in Wadhwan City. During the last season ending on the 30th June last 42166 maunds of cotton was ginned at this factory as against 46942 maunds in the previous year. Owing to the increasing demand for machine-ginned cotton the Company have decided to erect an additional factory of about 20 gins and it is hoped that it will begin to work by the middle of this month. Though hand-gins are found to be working here and there in the villages they are rapidly being substituted by machine-gins.

There were 248 hand-looms working in the State during the year under report. They generally produce khadi and in Wasatdi a very small stock of cotton-cloth known as " check " is produced.

Post-offices:- There is no Postal-department in the State at present save for state-purposes. British Post-offices have however been established in some villages such as Nagnesh, Rampura, Wasatdi, Khodu, Dedadra & Katuda.

Public-works:- No original work was undertaken on a large scale

during the year under report except the erection of an Engine-house at the New Palace and the digging of a new acqueduct with a view to increase the catchment area of the Gandhvada tank. The local municipality spent Rs 1585 in making a marble-fountain just opposite the New Palace. These works and the ordinary repairs to building and roads were executed at a total cost of Rs 16037-10-6 during the year under report as against Rs 18547-11-9 in the preceeding year.

MINT:- There is no mint in the State

GENERAL CONDITION OF STATE AND PEOPLE:- Owing to the cessation of rains after the middle of August the Agtar crops were not satisfactory but as the cotton-crops have improved beyond expectation the deficit in the produce of grains is almost made up by the produce of cotton.

As is shewn above there is no appreciable difference between the area under cultivation this year and that in the last year.

The details of agricultural stock are given in Appendix XX.

The prices of food-grains were high throughout the year with slight fluctuations now and then. The reason is not far to seek. In the first place the produce of grains was much below the average and secondly the demand for grains out-side the State was so great that the prices obtained in other markets were not favourable for importing the same from there in a large quantity.

No case of immigration or emigration worthy of notice took place during the year under review.

In dealing with the economic condition it is worth while to take into consideration the number of civil suits, their value in money, the transfer of landed property by sale or mortgage as well as suits against cultivators as they are potent factors in determining the general condi-

tion of the people and consequently of the State. The figures on these heads compare favourably with those in the previous year. Add to this the fact that the unrealized amount of Vighoti will be much less this year than in the preceeding year. All this go to show that the general condition of the State and its people is on the whole towards improvement.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The Financial year of the State begins on the 1st of November and ends on the 31st of October every year. Consequently the figures shewn in this chapter relate to that period only. The gross total Revenue for Samvat year 1964 is estimated at Rs 363386-0-0 while the gross total revenue in Samvat year 1963 was Rs 404396-14-3. The increase is chiefly due to the increasing rates of assessment on lands rented at concession-rates in the preceeding years. The total estimated expenditure for the Samvat year 1964 is Rs 359443-6-5 and the total expenditure in Samvat year 1963 came to be Rs 367412-7-6 exclusive of Rs 40374-14-8 and Rs 2000/. paid during the year towards the principal of Government and Watson Musuem Fund Loans respectively.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS

There are two dispensaries in the State one in Wadhwan City and the other at Nagnesh. Besides these two medical institutions one native

physician is employed by the Durbar who also treats many patients. The number of patients treated at these two dispensaries this year was 17188 and 1578 respectively making a total of 18766 against 19558 last year.

Of the 17188 patients treated at the Wadhwan City Dispensary 148 were in-door patients the same having been provided accommodation for 12 sick-beds. Of 148 indoor patients 132 were discharged cured, 9 died and 7 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The average daily attendance of patients was 307.30 at Wadhwan City Dispensary and 41.52 at Nagnesh Dispensary as against 297.02 and 50.35 respectively in the last year.

The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 557 against 634 last year. All these were minor operations.

The prevailing diseases during the year were, as reported by the Medical officer, 1 Malarial and other kinds of fever, 2 eye diseases, 3 Diarrhœa, 4 Dysentery, 5 Diseases of the Digestive and Respiratory systems, 6 Syphilis, 7 Gonorrhœa, 8 Rheumatic affections and 9 Skin diseases.

It appears from the returns supplied by the Vaccination department that 1016 children were vaccinated during the year as against 900 in the previous year.

The State also maintains a Veterinary Hospital where 433 animals Durbari as well as of private owners were treated during the year as against 447 last year. Of these 433 animals 284 were discharged cured, 102 were relieved, 19 were declared to be incurable, 18 died and 10 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

As reported by the Veterinary Surgeon the prevailing diseases among horses were Fever, Catarrah, Mange, Splints, Ring-bone, Colic, Local injuries and Skin diseases; while those among oxen were Cancer-horn, Rheumatism, Rinder pest, Retention of Urine, Yoke-galls and diseases of the Digestive System. Among Sheep Gid was the prevalent disease.

The number of surgical operations performed at the Veterinary Hospital was 70.

The total cost on medical department is nearly Rs 9000/ a year.

Births and Deaths:- During the year under review there were 1100 births & 1058 deaths as against 1184 and 947 in the preceeding year. Of 1100 births 374 were in Wadhwan City and 726 in the villages while of 1058 deaths 480 were in Wadhwan City and 578 were in the villages.

The ratio of births to population per thousand per annum was 31 and that of deaths was 30 against 33.97 and 27.19 respectively last year, while the same of births & deaths over the past five years comes to be 33 3 and 30.5 respectively.

Classified according to religion there were 887 births among Hindus 160 among Jains and 53 among mahomedans and the number of deaths in these three was 819, 169 and 70 respectively.

An accurate registration of births and deaths is enjoined and any neglect in reporting the same is duly taken notice of. The duty of keeping these registers is imposed upon the police. These registers are submitted for inspection to any officer happening to call for them. A monthly summary is also called for and examined by the Huzur Office.

Plague:- The infection of plague in Wadhwan City which commenced on the 7th February 1907 continued till the 12th of May. There were 35 attacks and 21 deaths during the period of which 11 attacks and 9 deaths took place during the year under report.

Of the villages under this State Ratanpur and Kotharia were visited by plague in the first month of the year for about a fortnight while Dedadra, Madhad and Nagnesh were visited in November last. In Nag-

nesh it lingered on till the close of the year, in Dedadra it disappeared in February last and in Madhad it remained for only a fortnight. There were 24 attacks & 11 deaths in all in these villages.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

There are 22 schools in this State. There was neither increase nor decrease in the existing number of schools during the year under report. Of these the Daji Raj High School teaches upto the matriculation Standard; the composite school at Nagnesh teaches upto the IV Standard in English. Of the twenty Vernacular schools 18 are for boys and two are for girls. In some villages such as Korda, Khodu, Katuda, Kholadiad, Kharwa, Dedadrà, Baldana, Rampura & Wasatdi girls are also admitted and taught along with boys at the request of their parents.

Of the 31 jurisdictional villages 16 have schools in them including Wadhwan City; speaking according to population villages containing 31000 of people in all have the benefit of schools at their own doors.

Of the 18 Vernacular schools for boys the Taluka school in Wadhwan City and the schools at Khodu & Rampura teach the full Vernacular course, i. e. upto the VII Standard; those at Wasatdi, Baldana, Dedadra & Katuda teach upto the V Standard and the rest teach upto the IV Standard. Of the two girl-schools that at Wadhwan City teaches upto the VI, i. e. the highest Standard for girls and that at Nagnesh teaches only upto the IV Standard.

The total number of pupils attending these 22 schools was 1329 at the end of the year under review as against 1309 last year. Of these

1329 pupils 1107 were boys and 222 were girls. Of the 1107 boys 306 were studying English and the rest were studying Gujrati.

The Daji Raj High School sent up only 11 boys for the Matriculation Examination held by the University of Bombay out of whom 6 came out successful. Four boys were sent up for the School Final Examination out of whom 2 were successful.

The annual Examination of all the Schools in the State was held by Mr. *K.* H Pandya B. A. assisted by his assistants so far as the examination of the Schools in Wadhwan City was concerned.

The Daji Raj High School and the Second Grade AngloVernacular School at Nagnesh presented 203 boys in all for examination under different standards out of whom 124 passed under all heads, thus giving a percentage of nearly 62. The primary schools presented 675 boys and 149 girls out of whom 543 boys and 117 girls passed under all heads, thus giving a percentage of 80.

The local Taluka School sent up 7 boys for the Entrance-examination at the Male-Training College Rajkote, all of whom passed under all heads

The above figures show that the progress of education is steadily maintained during the year in spite of the fact that Schools in Wadhwan City had to be closed for nearly two months in the beginning of the year.

The average monthly number on the registers of all the Schools was 1032.72 and the average daily attendance was 902.12. The reason of so low a daily average attendance is to be accounted for in the fact that the attendance was very thin in the first two months after the Schools were re-opened in May last.

The proceeds from fee receipts this year was Rs 3975-8-6 as against Rs 3767-9-6 in the last year. It should be mentioned here that education to girls is given free throughout the State and only a nominal fee of one anna per month per boy is levied in all primary schools except those in Wadhwan City where it is levied in graded scale from one to six annas according to the Standard of instruction. Free-studentship to the extent of 15 p. c is allowed in all the schools of the State.

The total cost on Education was Rs 14377-0-0 against Rs 14796-10-0 last year. Thus excluding the proceeds from fee receipts the net cost to the State was Rs 10401-8-6 which comes to be Rs 8-11-0 per head of the average monthly number on the School-registers and Rs 0-4-10 per head of population.

Besides the 22 Schools maintained by the State there are eight indigenous Schools all in Wadhwan City. The number of pupils attending them was 407 against 420 last year.

Thus the total number of students receiving education of one kind or another was 1736 at the end of this year against 1729 in the preceeding year.

It would appear from the above figures that nearly 5 per-cent of the total population receive education in this State and considering 15 percent of the total population to be the proportion of the children of school-going age only 33 out of every 100 of that age avail themselves of the benefit of educational institutions in the State.

Of the 1329 pupils attending the State schools 125 were children of cultivators, 91 of half cultivators and the rest were children of non-agriculturists.

Classified according to religion there were 1274 Hindus, (including Jains) only 54 Mahomedans and one Parsi.

In the local High School there are 6 graduates out of 10 hands (including the Head Masters) on the staff. Out of the remaining four, 2 are P. E. , one is a matriculate and one is a non-matriculate.

In the 20 Primary schools 16 are trained Head Masters and 4 are untrained ones but are servants of a very long standing in the department. There are in all 34 assistant Masters of whom 30 are trained and 4 are untrained. It should be mentioned here that out of the 7 teachers in the local girl-School 6 are females.

The State awards four scholarships each of Rs 250/. a year in the Wadhwan Girassia-School, the condition being that the receipients should be Jhalla Rajputs of limited means; besides this a native of this City is awarded a scholarship of Rs 15 a month to enable him to prosecute his studies in the College of Science at Poona. A monthly sum of Rs 16 is also granted by the State to be distributed among poor and deserving students in the higher Standards of the local *High*-School, and Rs 4-8-0 a month are given to the girls in the two Schools for girls according to merit and attendance.

The annual Prize-distribution in the Daji Raj *High* School did not come off during the year under report as the attendance of boys was much thinned down in February & March owing to marriages among *Hindus* in these months.

Physical Education is also well attended to as reported by Mr. Pandya under the guidance of Gymnastic & Cricket Teacher. The *High* School eleven played a cricket-match with the local Ramlila-team and beat the latter by 2 wickets and 5 runs.

The annual sports came off in August last when the boys of the High School as well as those of the Vernacular Schools went through a well arranged programme with credit to themselves and their Gymnastic teacher. The prizes were on this occasion distributed to the winners by Major Wodehouse, Political Agent, Jhalawad who expressed his satisfaction at the progress of boys in Physical Education.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The State maintained a Poor-house at an annual cost of nearly Rs 2000/ after the dire famine of 1900 A. D., where only orphans were admitted and fed & clothed till they attained the age of 14. There were some 25 orphans in the beginning of the year but as 20 out of these completed their fourteenth year by November last they were discharged from the Poor-house; a few of whom returned to their relatives and the rest were employed in the State-gardens on daily wages. Thus there were only 5 inmates of the Poor-house in November consequently the institution is done away with, provision being made for them under the head of charities in the State.

There is only one Printing Press in Wadhwan City owned by a private gentleman. The Darbari Gazette is printed in this press.

There are 4 Libraries in the City; 1 Native Library, entrusted to the Municipality but maintained by the State; 2 Shri Dipchandji Jain Library managed by the Jain community; 3 Free Reading Room maintained by private subscriptions and 4 The Mitra Mandal Library managed by Jains.

In conclusion it gives me great pleasure to tender my best thanks to the Heads of departments & other officers who have worked well and efficiently and whose loyal and hearty co-operation has contributed a good deal towards the smooth working of the Administration of the State in all its branches.

Wadhwan City
25th May 1908

BALVANTRAI *H.* MEHTA.
CHIEF KARBHARI.
WADHWAN STATE.

APPENDIX I.

NAMES OF HIGH OFFICIALS IN THE WADHWAN STATE AND RESIDENCY OFFICIALS SHOWING CHANGES IN PERSONNEL DURING THE YEAR 1907-08.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From	To	
Balvantrai Harjivandas Mehta	Chief Karbhari	15th May 1902		

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.

CHIEF KARBHARI

WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX II

List of laws in force in the Wadhwan State during the year 1907/08

Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks
1 Opium act	As adopted at the Karbhari's meeting 1883		
2 Game laws	As adopted at the Karbhari's meeting 1880		
3 Gambling act	no		
4 Prisoners act	no		
5 Extradition rules	no		
6 Stray animals act	no		
7 Rules re sale of poi sonous drugs	no		
8 Stamp act	no		
9 Registration act	no		
10 Court fee act	no		
11 Unclaimed property act	no		
12 Boiler inspection act	no		
13 Arms act	no		
14 Abkari rules	no		
15 Rules re suits and ex ecution proceeding aga inst the khatedar khe duts	no		
16 Rules regarding period of limitation of suits	no		
17 Rules regarding the age or majority	no		
Tharav dated 9th July 1890 enjoining the application of the spirit of the following laws and acts			
1 Civil procedure code			
2 Criminal procedure code			
3 Indian penal code			
4 Contract act			
5 Indian evidence act			
6 Specific relief act			
7 Hindu law and usage			
8 Mahomaden law			
9 Law of Torts			
10 Law of limitation			

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.
CHIEF KARBHARI
WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STRENGTH COST, DISCIPLINE, & EDUCATION OF THE POLICE FORCE FOR THE YEAR 1907-08

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost.	Punishments			Rewards		Education.		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
City Police.	99	Rs 13, 12, 10, 9½, 8½, 8, 7½, 7, 6,	8664-0-0								There is no Police school in this State.
District Police	103	6½, 6, 5½, 5, 4½ 4,	6318-0-0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	Figures in column 5 to 9 are not usually given.
Jail Police.	21	Rs 12, 10, 9½, 9, 8½.	2322-0-0								
	223		17304-0-0								

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.

CHIEF KARBHARI

WADHWAN STATE.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Wadhwan State during the year 1907/08

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accusedconvicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (column 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Wadhwan State.	100	74	125	78	120	78	61	40	58	29	48-3	51-28	50-83	51-28	9 Pending trial.

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.

CHIEF KARDHARI

WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wadhwan State during the year 1907/08

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wadhwan State.	2263-10-9	1828-15-3	1619-6-6	1298-2-4	71.5	71	

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.

CHIEF KARBHARI

WADHWAN STATE.

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Wadhwan State during year 1907/08

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced						Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being in sane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment										Remarks
								Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.																	
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total.					Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hurt & Theft &c	2	100	102	84	63	109	43	0	11	8	9	15	0	43	52	0	0	16	4	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	14	

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.

CHIEF KARBHARI

WADHWAN STATE.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Wadhwan State during the year 1907/80

Number of Court	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of						Remarks
				Brought to trial in 1907-08					Total								
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred	Persons remaining at end of year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sar nyayadhish Court	15 ×	6 ×	0	2 ×	2 ×	0	0	0	22 —19	4 ×	0	1	3	0	0	0	× These accused being committed to sessions are not added to the total
Nyayadhish Court	93	94	1	72	6	22	0	0	136	101	43	6	34	4 ×	0	14	
Nagnesh Thandar Court	5	6	0	6	0	2	0	0	18	8	2	0	6	0	0	0	
Totsl	98	100	1	78	6	24	0	0	157	109	45	7	43	0	0	14	

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CHIEF KARBHARI.

WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the criminal courts in Wadhwan State during the year 1907-08

Tribunals	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
		Applications rejected		Sentences confirmed		Sentences Modified		Sentences Reversed		Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further inquiry &c, ordered		rending		
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	persons	Cases	
Wadhwan State 3 Courts.	5	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	

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WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX X

Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1907-08

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year									Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks
	Past year	present year	Past year	present year	Past year	present year	Past year	present year	Past year	present year	Value	Suits relanded property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs 100	Number of suits above Rs 100 & under Rs 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 & under Rs 1000	Number of suits above Rs 1000 & under Rs 5000	Number of suits above Rs 5000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Courts	82	85	450	385	532	470	447	375	85	95	48265-10-5	3	330	2	300	61	11	8	0	89	155	1	130	38343-7-2	M D 3-26	

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WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX XI

Civil work results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1907-08

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
3 Courts	1172	1189	247826-12-8	830	513	53588-4-6	2002	1702	301415-1-2	813	766	7426-15-10	1189	936	293988-1-4	293	76	567	

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WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX XII

Civil work-number and results of appeals in civil suits for the year 1907-08

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
Wadhwan State 2 Courts	0	2	28	17	28	19	26	19	2	0	340-2-8	6927-2-1	10	8	10	10	1	1	5	0	0	0	M D 5-22	M D 7-15

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WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Wadhwan State during the year 1907-08

Stations	No. of prisons	No. of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year				
				Past year	Present year						
Wadhwan City	1	25	24	61	49	17.39	23 87	22	3460-7-10	M D 0-13	There was no case of death among convicts in jail in this year

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WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of documents in the Wadhwan State 1907/08

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wadhwan	177	109	147	66	28	39	1	1	0	0	1	3	177	109	26581-8-0	35989-0-0	0	0	0	0	

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WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year 1907-08

Description	Past year							Present year							Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realized			Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realized			
Mortgages sale deeds money bonds and miscellaneous documents	177	26581	8	0	655	14	3	109	35989	0	0	514	14	3	
Total...	177	26581	8	0	655	14	3	109	35989	0	0	514	14	3	
Deduct expenditure...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit...	0	0	0	0	655	14	3	0	0	0	0	514	14	3	

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APPENDIX XVI

Receipt and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wadhwan State during year 1907/08

Name	Opening balance on 1st April	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March	Remarks
		Past	Present		Past	Present		
Wadhwan		23824-2-8	22414-0-4½		17122-13-4	25960-5-11		Accounts are kept according to the Hindu calender year hence balance on 1st April or 31st March is not useful in reference to the receipts and expenditure of the Hindu year.

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WADHWAN STATE

ROYAL ASIATIC LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

APPENDIX XVII

Statement of rain fall in the Wadhwan State for the year 1907-08

State	April 1907	May 1907	June 1907	July 1907	August 1907	September 1907	October 1907	November 1907	December 1907	January 1908	February 1908	March 1908	Total	Total of Past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
Wadhwan	0	0	1 33	6.41	17.14	0	0	0	0	0 24	0	0	25 12	18 18	21.98	
Mahal Nagnesh	10	0 30	0 93	13.15	6 22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.70	20.75	18.14	

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WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to prices of staple food grains during the year 1907-08

Articles	During March (past year) per maund Rs	AS.	P	During March (present year) per maund Rs.	AS	P.	Remarks
Bajri	1	5	0	2	1	0	
Juwari	0	15	0	1	9	0	
Rice	3	0	0	3	8	0	
Mug	1	10	0	2	0	0	
Wheat	1	12	0	2	1	0	

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APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on public works during the year 1907/08

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds (Municipality.)			Totals	Remarks
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
Original works Repairs of buildings, roads, tanks &c	7663-7-1	6117-10-0	13781-1-1	1584-9-6	672-0-5	2256-9-5	16037-10-6	

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WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX XX

Agricultural stock in the Wadhwan State during the year 1907-08

District	Year	Horses and cattle									Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts & filies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male	Female										
Wadhwan	1964	4649	1273	671	2338	170	121	67	738	28128	2146	87	52	1248	

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WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the State during the year 1907-08

Name of State	Country spirit		Opium		Ganja		Tari		Total		Remarks
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Wadhwan State	2	1561	9	1225-0-0	2	156-4-0	0	0	13	2942-4-0	

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WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Wadhwan State during the year 1907-08

Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks
	Out door	In door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
Wadhwan City	17040	148	132	0	9	7	4387-0-0	307.30	
Nagnesh	1578	0	0	0	0	0	552-0-0	41 52	

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WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital statistics of the Wadhwan State for the year 1907-08

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Wadhwan State	34851	1184	1100	0	84	947	1058	111	0	33.97	31	27 10	30	

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WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Wadhwan State for the year 1907-08

Number of schools		Description of schools	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance		Expenditure			Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	High-School	Secondary	Primary	
22	22	1 High school	244	282	221.13	232.64	7705-10-5	437-7-2	6198-14-5	
		1 S. G. A. V. school	16	24	13 68	7.5				
		18 Primary boy's school	838	801	719 69	538.48				
		2 „ Girls schools	211	222	139.7	124				
		22								
			1309	1329	1094 20	902 62				

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WADHWAN STATE

SHORT NOTES ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WADHWAN STATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31ST MARCH 1909

CHAPTER I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The territory of the State covers an area of 242-6 square miles, lying between 71° and 72° north latitude and 21° & 22° east longitude.

It comprises of 31 villages over which the State has plenary jurisdiction in all branches of Administration. Besides these 31 villages the State owns $4\frac{7}{16}$ villages, 4 Paekista Timbas and 5 Wantas in the Ahmedabad Collectorate wherein the State enjoys only revenue rights. The State has also a right to $\frac{1}{4}$ share in the produce of Lakhawad.

The population of Wadhwan is, according to the Census of 1901 A. D. 34851, including the population of Wadhwan City which is 16126. Classified according to religion the population consists of 27714 Hindus, 5080 Jains, 2032 Mussulmans, 6 Parsis and 19 Christians. Of 34851 souls 10832 are males, 11414 females and 12605 are children under 15 years of age.

The gross revenue of the State based on an average of the past five years is Rs 383610-12-9

The State pays Rs 28691-8-8 every year to the British Government. This sum is made up of Rs 25922-8-0 as Pesh Kashi, Rs 2682-0-0 as Jourtalbi and Rs 87-0-8 as Ahmedabad Sukhdi.

The State has also to pay Rs 8522-13-11 in the Dhandhuka Trea-

sury on account of Jama and Local Fund Cess over the 4 $\frac{7}{16}$ villages and the 4 Paekista Timbas in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and Rs 873-15-0 a year into the Sanand & Viramgam Treasuries on account of Summary Settlement on the 5 Wantas in these Talukas. The amount of Local Fund Cess on the Darbari land in the 4 $\frac{7}{16}$ villages and the 4 Paekista Timbas was fixed in perpetuity at Rs 420/. a year in 1864 A. D. by Sir (then Mr.) James Bruthwaite Peile the then Talukdari Settlement Officer; but to our great surprise the same is now raised to Rs 546-10-11. The revenue authorities having declined to reconsider their decision in this behalf, an appeal against the order of the Revenue Commissioner N. D. is pending the decision of the Bombay Government.

The Talukdars of Gundiala, Jhampodar, Jhamar, Kherali and Bhalala pay Jama to this State which amounts to Rs 1033-12-0 a year.

The plot of land on which the Wadhwan Civil Station is established belongs to this State and has been leased to the British Government on a fixed annual rent of Rs 2250-0-0

Under the terms of the Agreement entered into between this State and the British Government the right of levying and Collecting Dan in the Civil Station was reserved by this State but this right is subsequently commuted by Government into a cash annual payment of Rs 5000 (including Rs 350/ paid to the Talukdars of Dudhrej) under the terms of a fresh agreement in 1901 A. D. This new arrangement causes a loss of nearly Rs 10000/ every year to this State

The total amount of Jama & Sudhara Cess levied on Bhayads & Mul-girassias comes to be Rs 7009-5-10 a year exclusive of the Sudhara Cess on the Mul-Girassias of Wasatdi which is fixed at 4 p. c. of their income and is consequently varying every year.

Maha Rana Shri Balsinhji Chandrasinhji, Thakore Sahib of this State is a Jhala Rajput. He completed his 46th year on Magh Sudi 10th which fell on the 31st ot January last. He has four Ranies, two of whom

belong to the house of Morvi, one to that of the Chudasamas of Dholera and one to the house of Jamnagar. Patvi Kumar Shri Ramsinhji, the only son of the Thakore Sahib, breathed his last. on the 4th May 1908 to the indescribable grief and sorrow of the Thakore Sahib, the royal family Officers, servants and subjects of the State.

His *H*ighness The Maha Raja Sahib of Datia, a first lass State in Bundelkhand paid a friendly visit to the Thakore Sahib at his capital in November last when he was accompanied by the Thakore Sahib's Son-in-law Raja Bahadur Bhagwantsinhjudev heir apparent of Orchha Tikamgadh, the leading State of Bundela Rajputs in Central India.

The Thakore Sahib went on a tour to Malod, Memka, Kerala, Waghela, Kharwa Ratanpur & Mulchand during the year under review, which occupied him 20 days in all.

Owing to the sad demise of the Kumar Sahib both the Thakore Sahib and the Kumar Sahib's mother suffered much in health through mental agony and consequently a change of place & scene was considered absolutely necessary; whereupon they went to Vizagapatam in July last, where they stayed for two months and a half.

In the middle of November last the Thakore Sahib went on a pilgrimage to Nassik-Tumbak with Ranisahibs and about a hundred followers. After returning from there he went to Sayla on the occasion of Kumar Shri Madarsinhji's daughter's marriage with His *H*ighness The Maha Raja Sahib of Datia.

The political relations of this State with the neighbouring States have continued to be friendly as before.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

All the lands of this State have been surveyed, classified and assessed by the late Mr. Fernandez of Gujrat Survey, except those of the villages and Wantas in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The lands in

Wavdi, Malanpur, Boda & Barania have been surveyed and the work of verifying the same and that of surveying the land in $\frac{7}{16}$ of Patna are under progress.

The system of collecting land-revenue was changed in Samvat year 1955 from one of Bhagbatai to that of cash-assessment, in all the villages except Nagnesh & the villages and Wantas in the Jhilla. Subsequently this system was introduced in Nagnesh also. As shewn in last year's report the rates settled in 1955 were to hold good for a period of ten years and this period having expired in 1964, it was necessary to revise the same. It would be useful to note here how the new system worked during this period. In the first place it should be mentioned that this decade was unfortunately not what one would wish for in point of land revenue, for the year which followed the introduction of the system of cash assessment was one of dire famine, four were lean years four were ordinary ones and only one, viz, Samvat 1960 was what we call a good year. Thus it is not safe to pronounce with any certainty whether the rates settled by Mr. Fernandez were proper or not. However it would be interesting to note some of the salient facts which are so necessary to form some opinion on the working of the new system. It appears from the informations supplied by Revenue department that in 1955 there were Acres 84698 Gunthas 13 in all of cultivable assessed land in this State (excepting Nagnesh) and they were assessed at Rs 323146-12-0. Of these Acres 59740 Gunthas 14 assessed at Rs 257987-8-0 were under cultivation in that year. Then came the famine year and naturally more lands remained unoccupied.

In the beginning the right of occupancy was not given to the cultivators but at the close of the famine year it was thought both expedient and advisable to give this right with a view to induce cultivators to take up lands that remained unoccupied. This had not the desired effect and in 1957 large & liberal concessions were granted to those who took up unoccupied lands and in a course of a few years a fair area of unoccupied land was brought under cultivation as is evinced by the fact that while the area of occupied land was Acres 40920 Gunthas 27 in

1957, the same was Acres 53924 Gunthas 33 in 1964 the last year of the decade under review, out of Acres 85488 and Gunthas 24 the total area of cultivable assessed land. The increase in the area under this head is, it should be noted, due to the purchase of Mul-giras land as also to purchase or resumption of Barkhali land.

The introduction of the system of cash assessment has, as it appears from Pahni Patraks, changed the proportions of the crops grown, for according to Mr. Fernandez's report the proportions till then were as under:-

Juwari 22-82, Bajri 20-68, Cotton 45-86 Wheat 3-26, and other crops 7-38; while they were 12.7, 21.7, 53.5, 4.5 and 7.8 respectively as calculated on an average of the decade under review.

Along with the extent of land under cultivation for different kinds of crops, the actual produce under each head is necessary to arrive at a correct conclusion as to what percentage the gross produce bears with the assessed rates. But as no correct information on this head is available for the whole period it is not safe to make surmises. However from the personal inquiry made by me from the leading cultivators I am informed that the productive capacity of the soil has neither improved nor deteriorated. Though the prices of food grains & cotton have fluctuated during the decade, they were never below what they were when the assessment was fixed. The increase in the extent of Cotton-cultivation and the higher prices fetched by cotton and food-grains made it easy and convenient for the cultivators to pay Vighoti every year as is evinced by the fact that the arrears due on account of Vighoti during the period is not so much when compared to the arrears on account of Vero *Kangari* &c in former years a large portion of which had either to be remitted or written off as bad debt in Samvat year 1959 and the recovery of the remaining sum had to be distributed over 5 to 7 years.

The famine of 1957 had an injurious effect on the number of the population as is shewn by the decrease in population of 7607 souls in 1901. This had its corresponding effect on the number of Khedu khatas which was 1910 in Samvat 1955 and is now only 1821.

The Thakore Sahib having carefully considered all these facts and after making such other inquiries as to him seemed necessary decided to levy only 75 p. c of the original assessment in Wasatdi, Nagnesh and Samadhiala and to continue to levy the same rates elsewhere for a further period of six years

With a view to induce cultivators to take up more land for cultivation, he has also decided to grant liberal concessions to those who take up such lands as have remained uncultivated since 1969.

During the year under review Acres 3859.17 of land have been taken up for cultivation in the next year as against Acres 2528.4 in the preceeding year.

No new boundary or Alienation Settlements were made during the year under report, the former having been made long ago by the Boundary committee and the latter by the Barkhali Officer of the State.

No Takavi advances had to be made during the year under report but in some cases seeds had to be provided for on Durbar guarantee as usual.

In the current year, i. e Samvat 1965 the area of land, under cultivation was Acres 61000-7 as against Acres 58594-36 (including the area under cultivation in Nagnesh) in the previous year. Though the land under cultivation is assessed at Rs 272264-12-0 the demand for land revenue from cultivators this year is short of this amount by Rs 8641-6-0 on account of the concessions granted as mentioned above.

The current revenue year is not yet at an end, hence it can not be said definitely what percentage of the total amount will remain out-standing but it is hoped that it will not be more than 4 percent. No remissions were made in the previous year but suspensions of Vighoti had to be granted to the amount of Rs 6928-2-0.

No remissions will have to be made this year but it appears that suspension to the extent of 3 percent at the most will have to be granted.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION.

Legislation:- This State has the power to make its own laws. A list of laws and Rules obtaining in this State is given in Ap. II. During the year under review supplementary Rules restricting the preparation, possession and use of Explosives were enacted.

Military force:- There is no military force as such in this State.

Police:- There are three Police Officers in this State, viz, 1 The Superintendent of Police, 2 The District Inspector and 3 The City Chief Constable. Both the District Inspector & The City Chief Constable are under the Superintendent of Police. The City Police (including Palace-guards) is armed with enfield rifles and the district or village-police is armed with swords and some of them are armed with country guns.

The City Police consists of 1 Chief Constable, 2 Havaldars, 3 Naeks 99 Police sepoys, 2 Pagis and 2 camel-swars, while the District Police consists of 1 District Inspector, 1 Police Jamadar, 22 Mukhis, 5 regular Police at Nagnesh, 73 village-police or Palas, 29 Pagis and 2 camel-swars at Nagnesh.

Thus the total strength of Police was 231 excluding Officers as against 221 last year. Besides these there are 41 Lancer-Swars who are more or less entailed on Police duty and 21 Jail-guards. The total cost on this head was Rs 17146-8-0 as against Rs 17304-0-0 in the previous year This figure does not include expenses on account of the Lancer-Swars. The ratio of Police to population and area is 132-1 and -90 respectively

Village-Police:- The number of village-police is 132 as shewn above. The Pasaetas & Pagis of Wasatdi, Latuda & Warsani are on service tenure and the rest are paid in cash. The duty of the village-Police is to preserve order and trace out offenders in the villages They have also

to assist Revenue-Officers in collecting revenue.

Working of the Police:- The number of offences reported to the Police was 74 the same as last year. The Police arrested 62 persons in connection with those offences, all of whom were submitted to the magistracy for trial. Of these 32 were convicted, 24 were either acquitted or discharged and 6 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 51.61 as against 51.28 last year.

The value of the property reported to have been stolen was Rs 340-15-9 this year as against Rs 1828-15-3 last year. Out of this property valued at Rs 560-12-0 was recovered as against that valued at Rs 1298-2-4 in the previous year. This shews that the percentage of the property recovered to that reported to have been stolen was 59.57 as against 71 last year.

Of the 74 offences reported to the Police 25 related to theft, 25 to theft by house-breaking, 5 to criminal house-trespass, 1 to grievous hurt, 1 to hurt with a dangerous weapon, 1 to receiving stolen property, 2 to rape, 1 to Kidnapping, 1 to dacoity, 2 to attempt at suicide, 1 to abortion, 1 to cheating & 8 to miscellaneous offences

Of the 32 persons convicted 11 were sentenced to imprisonment, 8 to imprisonment with fine and 13 to fine only

The subjoined table will shew the term of imprisonment of those sentenced to imprisonment.

Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years
6	4	5	3	1	0	0	0	0

The above summary of the working of the Police shews that it has continued to be successful in preventing and detecting crime and preserving order as in the previous year.

Criminal Justice:- There are three courts of original criminal jurisdiction in the State, viz, The SarNyayadhish Court; 2 The Nyayadhish Court and The Thandar's Court at Nagnesh.

The Sar Nyayadhish court exercises the powers of a sessions Judge, The Nyayadhish Court those of a First Class Magistrate, with some specified powers of a District Magistrate and The Thandar's Court exercises the powers of a Second Class Magistrate. These three Courts tried 144 persons in connection with 121 offences this year as against 109 persons in connection with 100 offences last year.

Of these 144 persons only 39 were convicted, 87 were either acquitted or discharged, 2 died while under trial and 16 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of 39 convicted 5 were convicted by the Sar Nyayadhish, 26 by the Nyayadhish and 8 by the Thandar. Of these 5 appealed against the decision of the Nyayadhish and 2 against the decision of the Sar Nyayadhish. Thus there were only 7 appellants in all and the decision of the lower court was upheld with respect to all of them.

Civil Justice:- There are four courts of law in the State. Of these the Huzur Court exercises appellate and extra-ordinary jurisdiction, the Sar Nyayadhish Court hears original civil suits of above Rs 5000/. Small cause suits of the value of upto Rs 20/. and in other matters exercises the powers similar to those conferred upon District Judges in the Jhillas; The Nyayadhish Court hears long causes of the value of upto Rs 5000/ and the Thandar's court at Nagnesh hears civil suits of the value of upto Rs 200/. The work of executing decrees is done by the Nazar's Court.

During the year under review the courts of original civil jurisdiction entertained 353 new suits in all, which number when added to 95 the balance at the end of the previous year came to be 448 of which 327 were disposed of and 121 remained pending disposal. The average duration of suits disposed of in these three courts was eight months and three days.

Of the 327 suits disposed of during the year 326 were money-suits and 1 was for a declaratory decree. The value of the money-suits was Rs 27090-14-7

During the year under report 22 appeals in all were admitted, 8 against the decision of The Sar Nyayadhish & 14 against that of the Nyayadhish. Of these 21 were disposed of thus leaving only 1 ponding disposal at the end of the year. The decision of the lower court was confirmed in 12, reversed in 6 amended in 1 and 2 were remanded for further trial. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 7 months and 28 days.

There were 538 applications for the execution of decrees this year which when added to 936 the balance at the end of the last year came to be 1524 of which 511 were disposed of and 1013 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The total value of debts under decrees sought to be executed this year was Rs 75919-9-8 while the amount realized to the decree-holders during the year was Rs 12003-14-5

I can not help remarking here that the number of both small & long cause suits is gradually falling off every year, the reason of which is being investigated into. As The Nyayadhish was on leave for 3½ months in the beginning of the year and again as he had to dispose of the work of the Thandar's Court, (the post of the Thandar having remained vacant for the greater part of the year) the number of civil suits disposed of by him is much below the average, instructions have however been issued to clear up the balance during the current year.

Extradition:- 11 persons were demanded from this State by the neighbouring States while 5 were demanded by this State from them. It is satisfactory to note that there has been reciprocity in this behalf on the part of the neighbouring States.

Prisons:- There is only one central jail in this State and that is located in Wadhwan City. At the end of the last year there were 22 prisoners, 25 were admitted during the year, making a total of 47 as against 49 in the preceeding year The average daily number of prisoners

was 17 as against 23.87 last year, and the total cost of feeding & clothing them was Rs 676-5-1.

The building of the jail is strongly built and well ventilated The inmates of the jail are well cared for, fed & clothed decently as a result of which they keep good health. The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole good.

Registration:- During the year under report 144 documents were presented for registration as against 109 last year. Of the 144 documents 100 were mortgage deeds, 43 were sale-deeds and 1 was a miscellaneous deed as against 66, 39 and 3 respectively last year. All the 144 deeds were registered and they covered a value of Rs 58136-8-0. Besides these 21 mortgage-deeds and 17 sale-deeds of assessed land were registered by the Revenue-Officer and they covered a value of Rs 4141-14-6.

Municipal Administration:- The constitution of the Wadhwan City Municipality continues to be the same since 1892 A. D. The general committee consists of 14 official & 28 non-official members. The non-official members on the general committee are selected by the Durbar from among the leading communities inhabiting the city, but those on the managing committee are elected by the general committee. The chairman of the managing committee is an official member appointed by the Durbar.

During the year under review the income of the Municipality was Rs 24636-5-11½ and the total expenditure was Rs 23842-5-5.

The sources of Municipal income are certain items of revenue set apart by the State such as Mandvi (Octroi duties), fees for new doorways, windows &c. opening on public roads and streets, cattle-pound fees toll levied on carts passing on the Bhogawa-bridge, chowki and Tolamani.

The main items of expenditure are 1 keeping the roads, streets and by-lanes clean and in good condition ; 2 watering and lighting the same 3 widening of roads and streets so as to meet the requirements of traffic ; 4 water-works ; 5 its quota towards the expenses of the City Police and 6 prevention of the spread of epidemics such as plague and cholera.

During the year under report there were three meetings of the general committee and the managing committee was held 21 times. It is satisfactory to note that the business of the municipality continues to be conducted with zeal and energy as usual.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Weather, Crops and Rain-fall:- The weather of this territory is generally dry and fairly healthy. It is ordinarily very cold in the months of January and February and very hot in April, May and half of June. The temperature varied from 112° on the 2nd June 1908 to 50° on the 12th January 1909 as shewn by the heat-register kept at the City Dispensary.

The monsoon of Samvat year 1964 commenced after the middle of June when 2·44" of rain-fall was registered in Wadhwan City and 1·5" in Nagnesh. There was a break during the whole of July.

Though there were light showers now & then except in Nagnesh where 6·-45" were registered in a few hours on the 6th July Thus the absence of good rains in July made us all anxious about the prospects of the year, for though sewing operations were nearly completed, the young crops were on the point of withering owing to the absence of rain. In August we had three good rains on the 5th and 22nd, since when the rains practically ceased. Thus as usual of recent years this year again there was a want of two or three good down-pours in September. The total rain fall during the year was 14·-63 in Wadhwan City and 26·-70 in Nagnesh as against 24·-88 and 20·-70 respectively last year. The average of past five years' rain-fall is nearly 22 and 18·14 in Wadhwan City and Nagnesh respectively.

As the rains were not timely and well distributed in the beginning a great anxiety was felt which was relieved by three good down-pours at intervals in August, and had we been fortunate in having a good rain-fall after the middle of September, the year would have been a very good one in point of revenue, but as it is the year can be said to be a fourteen anna one on the whole.

The Staple produce of the State is Juwari, Bajri, Cotton and Wheat. Pulse such as Mug, Math, and Gram is also grown though in a very small area.

Wages and Labour:- The ordinary daily wages of carpenters and masons were 12 annas, of coolies 4 annas to an adult male $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas to an adult female and $1\frac{3}{4}$ annas to children able to work.

The wages of field labourers were higher by half as much again during the harvest and cotton-season, i e. from January to June when labour is in great demand for employment in field-work and the local Ginning Factory.

Prices of Food-grains:- The prices of all food-grains were high through out the year. The question is engaging the attention of all concerned and it is hoped that before long some solution will be arrived at.

Forests:- There is no regular forest in the State except Dajivan on the west of the City which contains nearly 4000 trees chiefly Babul & Peepul. With a view to increase the number of trees The Thakore Sahib has issued orders during the year under report to the effect that each cultivators should grow one tree wherever practicable on the outskirts of his fields every year and that the property in trees thus grown will be his without charging any fees on the same. It remains to be seen whether or not this order has its desired effect in course of a few years.

Trade and Manufacture:- Banias are the principal trading-class and they trade generally in cotton, cloth and other sundry articles of daily house-hold use. Two foreign companies keep their Store of Kerosine oil in Wadhwan City from where they export it to neighbouring districts.

There are about nine soap factories in Wadhwan City chiefly worked by the Vohras. A large quantity of country soap is manufactured at these factories and exported to many places in Kathiawad and Gujrat where they find a good market. During the year under review soap of the value of Rs 53200/ was exported as against that of the value of Rs 61000/ last year. The khatris of Wadhwan, Nagnesh, Khodu and

Wasatdi continue to trade in dyeing calico to make them into Sadlas, i. e. dress for native ladies

There is only one Ginning Factory in Wadhwan City. During the last season ending on the 30th June last 50634 maunds of cotton was ginned at this factory as against 42166 in the previous year. As mentioned in last year's report the company erected an additional factory of 20 gins, and worked it for some time during the last season but as the produce of cotton was not so much this year this additional factory had no work during the current season. Though hand-gins are found to be working here & there in the villages they are rapidly being substituted by machine-gins.

There were 253 hand-looms working in the State during the year. They generally produce Khadi and in Wasatdi a very small stock of cotton cloth known as " chek " is produced.

During the year under report some enterprizing merchants of Wadhwan City have formed themselves into companies and imported a hand-loom of improved pattern and machinery for warping sewing-yarn on reels. It is yet premature to form an opinion on the success or otherwise of their enterprize.

Post-Offices-There is no Postal-department in the State at present save for State-purposes. British Post-offices have however been established in some villages such as Nagnesh, Rampura, Wasatdi, Khodu, Dedadra and Katuda.

Public-works:- No original work was undertaken on a large scale during the year under review except the stables for horses of Lancerswars, the erection of water-tanks to serve as a reservoior, and a gymnasium for High-school-boys. These works and the ordinary repairs to buildings and roads were executed at a total cost of Rs 11269-6-9 this year as against Rs 16037-10-6 in the previous year

Customs-duty:- The rates of import and export-duty vary from ½ to 2 percent on the values of articles imported or exported. Export duty is imposed only on articles of indigenous production such as soap,

hide, khadi and the like. Export duty on cotton is levied at the rate of two annas a maund on machine-ginned cotton and 8 annas a maund on hand-ginned cotton. The income from Customs-duty in Wadhwan City is given over to the City Municipality. No article that has paid import duty on its first importation any where in this State is liable to pay duty on its being taken to any other place in this State.

Means of communications:- There are good made roads between 1 Wadhwan City and Wadhwan Civil Station; 2 between Wadhwan City and Limbdi and 3 between Wadhwan City and Rajkot. The first of these is wholly maintained by this State and such portions of the other two roads as are within the limits of this State are kept in fairly good condition by the State, though these two roads are now no longer important ones as these cities have long ago been connected by Railways.

There is a railway Station at Wadhwan City and a new one is opened during the year under report between Kharwa and Baldana, villages under this State.

Though junction of several Railway-lines in Wadhwan Civil Station has afforded facilities for travelling as also to trade and commerce in general, these increased facilities have, instead of benefitting this State indirectly caused an annual loss of about ten to twelve thousand rupees to this State, irrespective of the loss of revenue from & jurisdiction over the portions of land that had to be ceded for the construction of these railways; for before these railways were constructed all the goods that entered into Kathiawad by rail had to be first brought into Wadhwan Civil Station where an import duty was levied on them by this State according to the terms of the agreement of 1864. After the construction of the Morvi railway this State used to levy and collect ½ Dan on goods carried by that railway in pursuance of an agreement with Morvi guaranteed by the Agency, but it was suggested that this duty levied by this State was of the nature of transit duty and this State was prevented from levying the same on that ground though the same kind of duty is now being levied at Viramgam on goods passing

through that Station. The controversy that ensued on this question resulted in the arrangement of 1901 by which this State's right of levying and collecting Dan not only on goods carried by Morvi Railway but also in Wadhwan Civil Station was commuted into a cash annual payment of Rs 5000/ as mentioned above in Chapter I of this report.

Mint:- There is no mint in the State.

General condition of State & people:- Though the rains were not timely and well distributed, the produce of cotton comparatively speaking turned out better than what was expected and this fact has saved us from what would otherwise have been a bad year.

The large and liberal concessions given to cultivators have induced them to take up a good area of waste land to be brought under cultivation during the year under review.

Some twenty families of agriculturists have immigrated into Nagnesh and elsewhere during this year and though there is no case of emigration on the record it can not be said with any certainty that none has emigrated It is proposed to arrange to keep a regular register of emigration and immigration from the current year.

The prices of food-grains were high through out the year with slight fluctuations now and then. The reason is, as appears on the surface, the smaller area under cultivation of food-grains, and the export of the same in a large quantity by European merchants.

In dealing with the economic condition it is worth while to take into consideration the number of civil suits their value in money, the transfer of landed property by sale or mortgage as well as suits against cultivators as they are potent factors in determining the general condition of the people and consequently of the State. The figures on these heads do not shew any marked difference either way, which shews that the general condition of the State and people is what it was in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The Financial year of the State begins on the 1st of November and ends on the 31st of October every year. Consequently the figures shewn in this chapter relate to that period only. The gross total revenue for Samvat year 1965 is estimated at Rs 404501-0-0 as against Rs 363386-0-0 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to a good area of waste land having been brought under cultivation & to the increasing rates of assessment on lands rented at concession-rates in the preceeding years. The total estimated expenditure for the Samvat year 1965 is Rs 368228-6-5 and the expenditure in Samvat year 1964 totalled to Rs 369910-10-2.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

There are two dispensaries in the State; one in Wadhwan City and the other in Nagnesh. Besides these two medical institutions one native physician is employed by the Durbar who also treats many patients. The number of patients treated at the two Dispensaries this year was 15952 and 1783 respectively making a total of 17732 against 18766 last year.

Of the 15952 patients treated at the Wadhwan City Dispensary 134 were in-door patients, the same having been provided accomodation for 12 sick-beds. Of 134 in-door patients 68 were discharged cured, 46 relieved or otherwise discharged. 7 died and 13 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The average daily attendance of patients was 270.06 at Wadhwan City Dispensary and 43.60 at Nagnesh Dispensary as against 307.30 & 41.52 respectively last year.

The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 543 against 557 in the previous year. All these were minor operations except one.

The prevailing diseases during the year was, as reported by the medical officer, malarial fever from July to December 1908

Twenty-one cases were referred to the medical officer by the Police. Of these 3 were poison cases, in one of which opium and in 2 Dhatura was detected on post mortem examination.

It appears from the returns supplied by the Vaccination department that 1079 children were vaccinated during the year as against 1016 in the previous year.

The State also maintains a Veterinary Dispensary where 368 animals Darbari as well as of private owners were treated during the year as against 413 last year. Of these 363 animals 220 were discharged cured, 114 were partially relieved, 27 died, 3 were given up as hopless cases, and 4 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

As reported by the Veterinary surgeon the prevailing diseases among horses were Fever, Catarrah, Colic, local injuries and skin-diseases, while those among oxen were Cancer-horn Rinder-pest, Retention of Urine and Active, my cosis.

The number of operations performed at the Veterinary Dispensary was 93 this year as against 70 last year.

The total cost of Medical institutions is nearly Rs 9000/ a year.

Births and deaths:- During the year under review there were 1324 births and 954 deaths as against 1100 and 1058 in the previous year. Of 1324 births 469 were in Wadhwan City and 855 were in the villages while of 954 deaths 414 were in Wadhwan City and 540 were in the villages.

The ratio of births to populasion was 37 per annum per thousand and that of death was 27 as against 31 and 30 respectively last year,

while the same of births and deaths over the past five years was 35 and 27 respectively.

Classified according to religion there were 1111 births among Hindus 156 among Jains and 55 among Mahomedans and the number of deaths in these three was 746, 129, 79 respectively.

An accurate registration of births and deaths is enjoined and any neglect in reporting the same is duly taken notice of. The duty of keeping these registers is imposed upon the police. These registers are submitted for inspection to any officer happening to call for them. A monthly summary is also called for and examined by the Huzur Office.

There was no case of plague or cholera in Wadhwan City or in any of the villages during the year under report.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION.

The year under review is an eventful one in the history of Education in the State. Though the monthly fees in the Vernacular schools was only nominal as shewn in last year's report, the Thakore Sahib anxious as he is to give facilities to his subjects to receive education made the Vernacular education totally free throughout the State from the current financial year. At the request of the promoters of the Sanskrit Pàthshalla and of the Madresa for Mahomedan boys grants-in-aid are awarded to them on certain conditions.

The number of schools continues to be the same, viz, 22. Of these the Daji Raj High-School teaches upto the matriculation standard and the composite school at Nagnesh teaches upto the IV standard in English. Of the 20 Vernacular Schools 18 are for boys and 2 are for girls. In some villages such as Korda, Khodu, Katuda, Kholadiad, Kharwa, Dedadra and Rampura girls are also admitted and taught along with boys at the request of their parents.

Of the 31 jurisdictional villages 47 have schools in them including Wadhwan City, speaking according to population villages containing 31000 souls in all have the benefit of schools at their own doors.

Of the 18 Vernacular schools for boys the Taluka school in Wadhwan City and the schools at Khodu and Rampura teach the full Vernacular course, i e. upto the VII Standard; those at Wasatdi, Baldana, Dedadra and Katuda teach upto the V Standard and the rest teach upto the IV Standard. Of the two girl-Schools that at Wadhwan City teaches upto the VI, i e. the highest Standard for girls and that at Nagnesh teaches upto the IV Standard.

The total number of pupils attending these 22 schools was 1552 at the end of the year under review as against 1329 last year Of these 1552 pupils 1289 were boys and 263 were girls. Of the 1289 boys 348 were studying English and the rest were studying Gujrati.

The Daji Raj High-School sent up 14 students for the last matriculation Examination, of whom 9 came out successful. Of the nine successful students one Shivlal came second in the whole Presidency and won the Uttamram scholarship in Science and the Le Grand Jacob Scholarship. Five boys were sent up for the School Final Examination of whom only one was successful.

The annual examination of all the schools was held by Mr Pandya B. A. assisted by his assistants so far as the examination of tho schools in Wadhwan City was concerned.

The Daji Raj High-School and the Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Nagnesh presented 238 boys in all for examination under different standards, out of whom 159 passed under all heads thus giving a percentage of 67 as against 62 in the last year. The primary schools presented 716 boys and 173 girls, of whom 586 boys and 147 girls passed under all heads, thus giving a percentage of 82.4 as against 80 in the previous year.

The local Taluka School sent only one boy for the Entrance-examination of the male Training College at Rajkote and he came out successful.

The above figures are a clear index of the fact that education is steadily progressing in respect of both number and quality.

The average monthly number on the registers of all the Schools was 1334.07 and the daily average attendance was 1100.72.

The proceeds from fee receipts this year was Rs 3776-0-6 as against Rs 3975-8 6 in the previous year The reason of this falling off in fee receipts is that no fees are charged in Primany schools from November last. Free studentship is allowed to the extent of 15 p. c. in secondary schools.

The total cost on education was Rs 14806-6-7 as against Rs 14377-0-0 in the preceeding year Thus excluding the proceeds from fee-receipts the net cost to the State was Rs 11030-6-1 which comes to be Rs 8-4-3 per head of the average monthly number on the School-registers and Rs 0-5-1 per head of population.

Besides the 22 schools maintained by the State there are eight indigenous schools all in Wadhwan City. The number of pupils attending them was 498 against 407 last year.

Thus the total number of students receiving education was 2050 at the end of the year against 1736 in the previous year.

It would appear from the above figures that nearly 6 percent of the total population receive education in this State and considering 15 percent of the total population to be the proportion of the children of School-going age nearly 40 out of every 100 avail themselves of the benefit of Educational Institutions in the State.

Of the 1552 pupils attending the State Schools 152 were children of cultivators 112 of half cultivators, 62 of Girasias and the rest were children of other than agriculturists and Girasias

Classified according to religion there were 1492 Hindus (including Jains), 55 mahomedans, 4 Parsis and 1 Native Christian.

In the local High-School there are 6 graduates out of 10 hands on the Staff (including the Head Master). Out of the remaining four, two are P. E., one is a matriculate and one is a non-matriculate.

Out of the 20 Head Masters of the Primary Schools, one is a matriculate of a long Standing in the department, 15 are trained ones and 4 are untrained ones but they also are of a very long standing in the department and do their duty satisfactorily. There are in all 35 assistant masters of whom only 4 are trained and 31 are untrained It should be mentioned here that out of the eight teachers in the local girl-school 7 are females.

The State awards four scholarships each of Rs 250/ a year in the Wadhwan Girasia school, the condition being that the receipients should be Jhala Rajputs of limited means; besides this two scholarships each worth Rs 15/ a month were awarded this year to two students who are natives of this City. One of them is studying in the Grant Medical College Bombay and the other is studying in the College of Science at Poona. A monthly sum of Rs 16. is also granted by the State to be distributed among poor and deserving students in the higher Standards of the Daji Raj High School, and Rs 4-8-0 a month are given to the girls in the two Schools for girls according to merit and attendance.

Physical education is also well attended to, as reported by Mr. Pandya, under the guidance of Gymnastic and cricket Teacher The elderly boys are taught to play cricket and tennis and the younger boys are taught drill and some harmless native games.

Along with intellectual and physical education some training in general religion and morality is absolutely necessary, thought the Thakore Sahib, to make the boys when they grow up to be men, good citizens. With this view in end the Superintendent of Education is requested to see that this training is given in all the schools of the State and report its result every year.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS

Geological Survey:- In order to ascertain the mineral resources of

the State Mr. P. N. Bose of Calcutta was engaged some three years ago; he inspected certain places and submitted a report to this Durbar, but as his report was not exhaustive Mr. Lindley of Messers Lindley & Weighell, mining Engineers Bombay was employed for over a month during the year under review. After inspecting almost all the villages of the State he submitted his report in February last. Mr. Lindley divides this State into four geological divisions. *He* says "The North West portion (embracing the villages of Khodu, Rupavati, Velavadar, the northern half at least of Chamaraj and the Bhayati villages of Katuda and Latuda) stands on rocks chiefly sand stones of Upper Gondwana age. These are the oldest rocks which come to the surface in the State and no older rocks are known in Kathiawad Overlying these, and occupying the central portion of the State, are the sandstones of lower Cretaceous age coming to the surface in the southern portion of Chamaraj and in the villages of Khamisana, Ratanpur Wadhwan, Malod, Waghela, *K*harwa, Rampura and *K*holadiad. Directy overlying the Cretaceous sand stones is the fringe of the great Kathiawad outlier of Deccan Trap, which entirely covers the villages in the southern portion of the State, i. e. the villages lying to the south of a line running from Kharwa through the north of Timba and Rampura The Trap cover also extends northwards of this through the west of Rampura, upto and a cross the Bhogawa River at Ratanpur and Khamisana and also to the west of Wadhwan City. The remainder of the State, i. e. the North East portion, is covered by a thick accumulation of recent alluvium. " After making his observations on the geological survey of the State he expresses it as his opinion that there is every probability of finding coal at comparatively shallaw depths below the Velavadar sandstones and also further in Khodu though very possibly at a greater depth there. He is also of opinion that there are no indications of the presence of any other mineral of economic value in the Gondwana area. He then recommends boring holes at certain places near Velavadar & Khodu and the work is under progress at the former place.

Printing Press:- There is only one Printing Press in Wadhwan City owned by a private gentleman The Darbari Gazette is printed in this press.

Libraries:- There are four Libraries in the City. 1 Native Library, entrusted to the municipality but maintained by the State; 2 Shri Dipchandji Jain Library managed by the Jain Community; 3 Free Reading Room maintained by private subscriptions and 4 The Mitra Mandal Library managed by Jains.

In conclusion it gives me great pleasure to tender my best thanks to the Heads of Departments and other officers who have worked well and efficiently and whose loyal and hearty co-operation has contributed a good deal towards the smooth working of the Administration ot the State in all its branches.

Wadhwan City
27th May 1909

BALVANTRAI H MEHTA
CHIEF KARBHARI
WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX I

Names of high officials in the Wadhwan State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-09

Name of Officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks.
		From	To	
Balvantrai H Mehta	Chief Karbhari	15 th May 1902		

BALVANTRAI H MEHTA.
CHIEF KARBHARI
WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX II

List of laws in force in the Wadhwan State during the year 1908/09

	Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks
1	Opium Act	As adopted at the Karbhari's meeting 1883	Explosive Act	
2	Game Laws.	As adopted at the Karbhari's meeting 1880		
3	Gambling Act.	no		
4	Prisoners Act	no		
5	Extradition Rules	no		
6	Stray animals Act	no		
7	Rules re sale of poisonous drugs	no		
8	Stamp Act	no		
9	Registration Act	no		
10	Court fee Act	no		
11	Unclaimed property Act	no		
12	Boiler Inspection Act	no		
13	Arms Act	no		
14	Abkari Rules	no		
15	Rules re suits and execution proceedings against the khatedar kheluts	no		
16	Rules regarding period of limitation of suits	no		
17	Rules regarding the age or majority	no		
18	Rules re certificate of Hairship	no		

Tharav dated 9 th July 1890 enjoining the application of the spirit of the following Laws & Acts.

1	Civil procedure code			
2	Criminal procedure code			
3	Indian Penal code			
4	Contract Act			
5	Indian evidence Act			
6	Specific relief Act			
7	Hindu Law and usage			
8	Mahomaden Law			
9	Law of Torts			
10	Law of Limitation			

BALVANTRAI H MEHTA

CHIEF KARBHARI WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the strength cost, discipline, & education of the police force for the year 1908/09

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs	Rs								
City Police	99	14, 13, 12, 10, 8, 7½, 7, 6½	8628-0-0								There is no Police school in this state
District Police	103	14, 6½, 6, 5½, 5, 4½, 4	6282-0-0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	Figures in column 5 to 9 are not usually given
Jail Police	21	Rs 12, 10, 9½, 9, 8½, 8	2236-8-0								
	223		17146-8-0								

BALVANTRAI H MEHTA.

CHIEF KARBHARI

WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the working of the police in Wadhwan State during the year 1908/09

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accusedconvicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Wadhwan State	74	74	78	62	78	62	40	32	29	24	51-28	51-61	51-28	51-61	6 Pending trial

BALVANTRAI H MEHTA
CHIEF KARBHARI
WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX VI

Statement showiug the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wadhwan State during the year 1908/09

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wadhwan State	1828—15—3	940—15—9	1298—2—4	560—12—0	71	59-57	

BALVANTRAI H MEHTA.
CHIEF KARBHARI
WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Wadhwan State during the year 1908/09

Description of offences	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the ast year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced						Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being in sane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment										Remarks
								Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine																	
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total					Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hurt & theft &c	16	121	137	63	80	144	39	1	11	2	6	19	0	39	87	0	2	6	4	5	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	

BALVANTRAI H MEHTA.

CHIEF KARBHARI

WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Wadhwan State during the year 1908/09

Number of court	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of						Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of the year	Brought to trial in 1908/09					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at end of year	
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sar Nyayadhish Court	× 6	× 11	0	× 8	× 3	0	0	0	× 4	× 11	0	5	5	0	0	1	× These accused being committed to sessions are not added to the total
Nyayadhish Court	94	111	14	50	11	57	0	0	101	132	78	1	26	× 11	2	14	
Nagnesh Thandar Court	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	8	12	3	0	8	0	0	1	
	100	117	14	62	11	57	0	0	109	144	81	6	39	0	2	16	

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CHIEF KARBHARI

WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the criminal courts in Wadhwan State during the year 1908/09

Tribunals	Number of application	Number of persons and cases																		
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further inquiry &c, ordered		Pending		Remarks
				Codfirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
2 Courts	3	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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APPENDIX X

Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of Wadhwan State during the year 1908/09

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year received transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year									Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value Suits relanded property		Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs 100	Number of suits above Rs 100 & under Rs 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 & under Rs 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 & under Rs 5,000	Number of suits above Rs 5,000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
3 Courts	85	95	385	353	470	448	375	327	95	121	43641—6—4	3	349	1	256	69	20	4	0	94	99	1	133	27100—14—7	M D 8—3	1 case is for declaratory decree

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WADHWAN STATE

APPENDIX XI

Civil work results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1908/09

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the closes			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
3 Courts	1189	936	293988-1-4	513	583	75919-9-2	1702	1524	369907-10-6	766	511	12003-14-5	936	1013	357903-12-1	331	62	620	

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APPENDIX XII

Civil work-number and results of appeals in civil suits Wadhwan State during the year 1908/09

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
3 Courts	2	0	17	22	19	22	19	21	0	1	6927-2-1	3612-1-3	8	12	10	6	1	1	0	2	0	0	M. D. 7—15	M. D. 7—28

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APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Wadhwan State during the year 1908/09

Stations	No of prisons	No of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total Past year	Total Present year	Past year	Present year				
Wadhwan city	1	22	25	49	47	23-87	17	18	3094-5-11	DAYS 12	There was no case of death among convicts in jail in this year

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APPENDIX XIV

Registration of documents in the Wadhwan State during the year 1908/09

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		REMARKS
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wadhwan State	109	144	66	100	39	43	1	0	0	0	3	1	109	144	55989-0-0	58136-8-0	0	0	0	0	

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APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year 1908/09

Description	Past year							Present year							Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realized			Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realized			
Mortgages sale deeds money bonds and miscellaneous documents	109	35989	0	0	514	14	3	144	58136	8	0	585	10	11	
Total...	109	35989	0	0	514	14	3	144	58136	8	0	585	10	11	
Deduct expenditure...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit...	0	0	0	0	514	14	3	0	0	0	0	585	10	11	

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APPENDIX XVI

Receipt and expenditure of the municipalities in the Wadhwan State during the year 1908/09

Name	Opening balance on 1st April	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March	Remarks
		Past	Present		Past	Present		
Wadhwan		22414-0-4½	24686-5-11		25960-5-11	23944-13-5		Accounts are kept according to the Hindu calender year hence balance on 1st April or 31st March is not useful in reference to the receipts and expenditure of the Hindu year.

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APPENDIX XVII

Statement of rain fall in the Wadhwan State during the year 1908/09

State	April 1908	May 1908	June 1908	July 1908	August 1908	September 1908	October 1908	November 1908	December 1908	January 1909	February 1909	March 1909	Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
Wadhwan City	0	0	4-29	2-69	7-42	0-28	0	0	0	0	0	0	14-68	18-18	21-99	
Nagnesh	0	0	1-5	13-95	11-30	0-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,70	20-70	18,14	

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APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to prices of staple food grains during the year 1908/09

Articles	During March (past year) per rupee			During March (present year) per rupee			Remarks
	M	S	T	M	S	T	
Bajri	0	9	30	0	11	30	
Juwari	0	13	0	0	13	0	
Rice	0	5	30	0	6	30	
Mug	0	10	0	0	11	30	
Wheat	0	9	30	0	9	20	

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APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on public works during the year 1908/09

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Totals	Remarks
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
Original works lancer's line & water works repairs buildings & tanks &c	2931-0-8	4534-14-5	7465-15-1	2409-0-3	1394--7-5	3803-7-8	11269-6-9	

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APPENDIX XX

Agricultural stock in the Wadhwan State during the year 1908/09

District	Year	Horses and cattle									Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes Male	Buffaloes Female	Horses	Mares	Colts & fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
Wadhwan	1965	4828	1668	737	1879	171	27	33	840	27494	2183	57	75	1272	

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APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the State during the year 1908/09

Name of State	Country spirit		Opium		Ganja		Tari		Total		Remarks
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Wadhwan State	2	1561-0-0	9	1225-0-0	2	77	0	0	13	2863-0-0	

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APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Wadhwan State during the year 1908/09

Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results of in door patients				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks
	Out door	In door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
Wadhwan City	15818	134	68	46	7	13	3399-10-9	270·06	
Nagnesh	1783	0	0	0	0	0	552-0-0	43·60	

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APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Wadhwan State for the year 1908/09

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		past year	present year			past year	present year			Births		Deaths		
										past year	present year	past year	present year	
Wadhwan State	34851	1100	1324	224	0	1058	954	0	104	31	37	30	27	

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APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Wadhwan State for the year 1908/09

Number of schools		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance		Expenditure			Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary	Primary	
		1 High school	282	321	232-64	301-02				
		1 S G A V school	24	27	7-5	20-2				
22	22	18 Primary boys schools	801	941	538-48	664-42	8127-11-4	458-0-0	6437-1-3	
		2 Primary girls Schools	222	263	124	152-2				
			1329	1552	902-62	1137-84				

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WADHWAN STATE

SHORT NOTES ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WADHWAN STATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31st MARCH 1910.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL and POLITICAL.

The territory of this State covers an area of 242.6 square miles, lying between 71 " and 72 " north latitude and 21 " and 22 " east longitude.

It comprises of 31 villages over which the State has plenary jurisdiction in all branches of administration. Besides these 31 villages the State owns $4\frac{7}{16}$ villages, 4 Paekista Timbas and 5 Wantas in the Ahmedabad Collectorate wherein the State enjoys only revenue-rights. The State has also a right to $\frac{1}{4}$ Share in the produce of Lakhawad.

The population of the 31 jurisdictional villages is, according to the Census of 1901 A. D. 34851, including the population of Wadhwan City which is 16126.

Classified according to religion the population consists of 27714 Hindus 5080 Jains, 2032 Mussulmans, 6 Parsis and 19 Christians. Of 34851 Souls 10832 are males, 11414 females and 12605 children of both sexes under 15 years of age.

The gross revenue of the State based on an average of the past five years is Rs 390226-14-6.

The State pays Rs 28691-8-8 every year to the British Government. This Sum is made up of Rs 25922-8-0 as Peshkashi, Rs 2682-0-0 as Jourtalbi and Rs 87-0-8 as Ahmedabad Sukhdi.

The State has also to pay Rs 8522-13-11 in the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of Jama and Local Fund Cess over the $4\frac{7}{16}$ villages and 4 Paekista Timbas in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and Rs 873-15-0 a year into the Sanand and Viramgam Treasuries on account of Summary Settlement on the 5 Wantas in these Talukas.

The Talukdars of Gundiala Jhampodar, Jhamar, Kheroli, and Bhalala pay Jama to this State which amounts to Rs 1033-12-0 a year.

The plot of land on which the Wadhwan Civil Station is established belongs to this State and has been leased to the British Government on a fixed annual rent of Rs 2250.

Under the terms of the Agreement entered into between this State and the british government the right of levying & collecting customs duty in the Wadhwan Civil Station was reserved by this State. In course of time when the Civil Station rose to be a flourishing centre of trade the revenue of customs duty levied and collected by this State in the Civil Station came to be over Rs 15000/. a year. After nearly a quarter of a century it was urged that the customes duty in question was of the nature of transit duty and as such this State can not levy it. On this ground this State was prevented from levying any duty in the Civil Station and after a very lengthy correspondence extending over a period of nearly 25 years a fresh agreement was entered into by which the right of levying and collecting Dan was commuted by Government into a cash annual payment of Rs 5000/. (including Rs 350 paid to the Talukdars of Dudhrej), the Surplus being now appropriated by the Wadhwan Civil Station Municipality which is allowed to levy the same duty which this State used to levy under the terms of the first agreement.

The total amount of Jama & Sudhara Cess levied on Bhayads & Mul-girasias comes to Rs 7009-5-10 a year exclusive of the Sudhara Cess on the Mul-girasias of Wasatdi which is fixed at 4 P. C. of their income and is consequently varying every year.

Maha Rana Shri Balsinhji Chandrasinhji, Thakore Saheb of this State is a Jhala Rajput. He completed his 47th year on Magh Shudi 10th which fell on the 19th of February last. He has four Ranis, two of whom belong to the House of Morvi, one to that of chudasamas of Dholera, and one to the house of Jamnagar.

The Thakore Saheb went on an annual tour in the districts from 18th. April to 24th. June. His Exterritorial tours were short visits to

Rajkot & Bombay to the latter of which places he went in October last to receive his Sister-in-law Rani Sahib Seeta Bai who came here from Vizagapatam and stayed here for more than six months.

The Thakore Sahib had a very serious accident in the morning of the 18th. November last when he went to inspect the AmbaWadi Water works. The nature of the accident was such as might have turned out to be very serious had it not been for his own presence of mind and divine inspiration in two young boys working there to do the needful. Though the Thakore Sahib was not seriously injured the sprain on the right ankle was so severe that it gave him much trouble and he had to be in bed for over three months and consequently much as he would wish he could not go to Rajkot to meet His Excellency the Governor of Bombay when he visited this province in January last.

The Thakore Sahibs of Lakhtar and Saela had come here immediately after the accident to personally inquire after the Thakore Sahib's health, so did Raja Bahadur Bhagwantsih Judev, heir-apparent of Orchha-Tikamgadh. Their Highnesses the Jamsahib of Jamnagar & The Maha Raja Sahib of Bhavnagar had sent their deputations on this occasion.

Certain concessions were granted on the auspicious occasion of the recovery-bath after such a serious accident which will be treated of in their proper places.

The political relations of this State with the neighbouring States have continued to be friendly as before.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION of LAND.

All the lands of this State have been Surveyed and classified except those in the Wantas in the Sanand and Viramgam Talukas. The system of collecting State's share in the produce of lands is that of cash-assessment in all villages except those in the Jhilla where the State's share is collected mostly in kind and partly in cash.

During the year under report Acres 4917-5 have been taken up for cultivation in the next year as against Acres 3859-17 in the preceeding year.

No new boundary or Alienation Settlement remains to be done in this State.

With a view to induce new cultivators to come and settle in Nagnesh and other villages, the new-comers were assisted with an advance of Rs. 1470-0-0 over and besides Rs. 549-12-0 spent in either building or repairing houses for them.

In the current revenue-year, i. e. Samvat 1966 the area of land under cultivation was Acres 64517-3 as against Acres 61000-7 in the previous year. Though the land under cultivation is assessed at Rs. 286143-2-0 the demand of land-revenue from the cultivators this year came to be Rs. 277621-7-4 on account of the concessions in rates granted as mentioned in the last year's report.

The current revenue year is not at an end, hence it can not be definitely said whether or not there will remain any out-standing amount due from cultivators on account of Vighoti but it is expected that it will be very little. No remissions were made in the last year but suspensions of Vighoti had to be granted to the amount of Rs. 12540-0-3.

It is hoped that neither remissions nor suspensions will have to be granted in the current year. It should be mentioned here however that Rs. 15000/ were remitted out of the long out-standing amount due from cultivators, on the occasion of the Thakore Sahib's recovery after the serious accident on ths 18th. November last.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation:— This State has the power to make its own laws. Ap. II shews the laws and rules that are at present obtaining in this State. No new laws or Rules were enacted during the year under review.

Military Force:- There is no military force as such in this State.

Police:- There are three Police-officers in this State, viz, The Superintendent of *P*olice, *2* the District Inspector and *3* the City Chief Constable. Both the District Inspector and the City Chief Constable are under The Superintendent of Police.

The City *P*olice (including Palace gaurds) is armed with enfield rifles and the district or village police is armed with swords and some of them are armed with country guns.

The City *P*olice consists of *1* Chief Constable, *1* Havaldar, *3* Naeks, *91* Police-sepoys, 2 Pagis and *2* camel swars, while the district *P*olice consists of *1* District Inspector, 1 Police Jamadar, *23* Mukhis 6 Regular Police at Nagnesh, 83 village Police or Palas, *20* Pagis and 2 camel Swars at Nagnesh. Besides these there are 22 Palas and Pagis in the Bhayati villages.

The total strength of Police was *256* excludig officers as against 231 last year. Besides these there are 41 Lancer-Swars who are more or less entailed on *P*olice-duty. and *21* Jail-guards. The total cost on this head was Rs. 17076-0-0 as against *17*146-8-0 in the previous year. This figure is exclusive of expenses on account of Lancer-Swars. The ratio of Police to population and area is *1*32·01 and ·91 respectively.

Village-Police:- The number of Police is 157 as shewn above. The pasaetas and *P*agis of Wasatdi, Latuda, Warsani, Katuda, kotharia & Khamisana are on service-tenure and the rest are paid in cash. The duty of the village-*P*olice is to preserve order and trace out offenders in the villages. They have also to assist Revenue-officers in collecting Revenue.

Working of the Police:- The number of offences reported to the police was *9*8 as against 74 in the preceeding year. The police arrested 105 persons in connection with offences reported to them, of whom *1*03 were submitted to the Magistracy for trial. Of these 41 were

convicted, 47 were either acquitted or discharged and 15 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 39·04 as against 51·61 last year.

The value of property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 1469-0-3 as against Rs. 940-15-8 in the previous year. Out of this property valued at Rs. 854-10-0 was recovered as against that valued at Rs. 560-12-0 last year. This shews that the percentage of the property recovered to that reported to have been stolen was 58.13 as against 59.57 in the preceeding year.

Of the 98 offences reported to the police 28 related to theft by house breaking, 10 to criminal house-trespass, 20 to theft, 4 to attempt at Suicide, 7 to grievous hurt, 2 to receiving stolen property, 1 to dacoity, 1 to abduction, 1 to criminal breach of trust and 24 to miscellaneous offences.

Of the 41 persons convicted 9 were sentenced to imprisonment, 10 to imprisonment with fine and 22 to fine only.

The subjoined table will shew the term of imprisonment of those sentenced to imprisonment.

Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years.
5	1	4	2	4	1	1	1	0

The above summary of the working of the Police shews that it is not satisfactory in as much as the percentage of convictions to arrests is this year much less than that in the previous year. The attention of Police-officers concerned is drawn to this fact with instructions to be more vigilant and careful in future.

Criminal Justice:- there are three courts of original criminal jurisdiction in the State, viz, 1 the Sarnyayadhis Court; 2 the Nyayadhis Court and 3 the Thandar's Court at Nagnesh.

The Sarnyayadhish court exercises the powers of a Session judge, the Nyayadhish court those of a First Class Magistrate with some specified powers of a District Magistrate; and the Thandar's court exercises the powers of a Second class Magistrate. These three courts tried 319 persons in connection with 166 offences this year as against 144 persons in connection with 121 offences in the previous year.

Of these 319 persons only 49 were convicted, 202 were either acquitted or discharged, 1 died while under trial and 67 remained under trial at the end of the year under review. Of 49 convicted 5 were convicted by the Sarnyayadhish, 42 by the Nyayadhish and 2 by the Thandar.

Of these 6 appealed against the decision of the Nyayadhish and 2 against the decision of the Sarnyayadhish. Thus there were only 8 appellants in all, and the decision of the lower court was upheld with respect to all except one.

Civil Justice:- There are four courts of law in the State. Of these the Hazur Court exercises appellate and extra ordinary jurisdiction, the Sarnyayadhish Court hears original Civil suits of above Rs. 5000/. Small cause suits of the value of upto Rs. 20/. and in other matters exercises powers similar to those conferred upon District Judges in the Jhillas; the Nyayadhish Court hears long causes of the value of upto Rs 5000/. and the Thandar's Court at Nagnesh hears Civil suits of the value of upto Rs 200/. The work of executing decrees is done by the Nazar's Court

During the year under review the courts of original civil jurisdiction had to adjudicate upon 540 suits, in all inclusive of 121 suits the balance of cases at the end of the last year. Of these 451 cases were disposed of and 89 remained pending disposal. the average duration of suits disposed of in these threecourts was 7 months and 24 days,

Of the 419 suits admitted during the year 411 were money-suits, 7 related to landed property and one was for other rights. The value of the money suits was Rs 28027-15-4.

During the year under report there were 23 appeals in all to be adjudicated upon including the one that remained undisposed of at the end of the last year. Of these 7 were against the decision of the Sarnyayadhish and 16 against that of the Nyayadhish. All these appeals were disposed of during the year, where the decision of the lower court was upheld with respect to 13, reversed with respect to 8, and 2 were remanded for further trial. The average duration of appeals was five months and three days.

At the end of the last year 1013 applications for execution of decrees were pending disposal. During the year under review 666 applications were filed, thus making a total of 1679 to be disposed of.

Of these 677 were disposed of and 1002 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The total value of debts under decrees sought to be executed this year was Rs 86127-3-1 while the amount realized to the decree-holders was Rs 8279-11-1.

Extradition:- Eight persons were demanded from this State by the neighbouring States while seven were demanded by this State from them. It is satisfactory to note that there has been reciprocity in this behalf on the part of the neighbouring states.

Prisons:- There is only one central jail in this state and it is located in Wadhwan City. At the end of the last year there were 18 prisoners, 25 were admitted during the year, making a total of 43 as against 47 in the preceeding year. The average daily number of prisoners was 14 as against 17 last year and the total cost of feeding & clothing them was Rs 567-15-1.

The building of the jail is strongly built and well ventilated. The inmates of the jail are well cared for, fed & clothed decently as a result of which they keep good health. The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole good. One prisoner died in the jail of consumption.

Registration:- During the year under report 143 documents were presented for registration as against 144 last year. Of the 143 documents 92 were mortgage-deeds, and 49 sale-deeds and 2 were miscellaneous deeds as against 100, 43 and 1 respectively. All the 143 de-

cuments were registerd and they covered a value of Rs 61086-12-0. Besides these 40 mortgage-deeds and 14 sale-deeds of assessed land were registered by the Revenue-officer and they covered a value of Rs 7709-2-6.

Municipal Administration:- The constitution of the Wadhwan City Municipality continued to be the same since 1892 A. D. The general committee consists of 14 official and 28 non-official members. The non-official members on the general committee are selected every third year by the Durbar from among the leading communities inhabiting the city, but those on the managing committee are elected by the general committee. The chairman of the managing committee is an official member appointed by the Durbar.

In the Samvat year 1965 the income of the Municipality was Rs 25478-14-5 and the total expenditure was Rs 19206-2-0.

The sources of municipal income are certain items set apart by the State such as Mandvi (octroi duties), fees on new door-ways, windows &c. opening on public roads & streets, cattle-pound fees, toll levied on carts passing on the Bhogawa-bridge, Chowki & Tolamni.

The main items of expenditure are 1 keeping the roads, streets and lanes clean and in good condition, 2 watering and lighting the same; 3 widening of roads & streets so as to meet the requirements of traffic; 4 water-works; 5 its quota towards the expenses of the City Police; 6 prevention of the spread of epidemics such as plague and cholera. It is necessary to note in this connection that good and necessary alterations and additions were made in the water-works during the year under review.

During the year under report managing committee was convened 25 times and the general committee 3 times but the business was transacted at 17 and 2 sittings respectively, owing to want of quorum at the remaining sittings. It is satisfactory to note that the business of the Municipality continues to be conducted with zeal & energy.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION.

Weather, Crops and Rainfall:- The weather of this territory is generally dry and fairly healthy. It is ordinarily very cold in the months of January and February and very hot in April, May and half of June. The temperature varied from 112° on the 9th of May 1909 to 49° on the 17th January 1910 as shewn by the heat-register kept at the City Dispensary.

The monsoon of Samvat year 1965 commenced just in time, i. e. in the month of June when 2'-91" of rain-fall was registered in Wadhwan City and 6'-76" in Nagnesh. In the subsequent months of July August and September also we had timely and well-distributed rains, thus facilitating the sewing-operations and the growth of crops. The total rain-fall during the monsoon was 17'-34" in Wadhwan City and 18'-24" in Nagnesh as against 14'-68" and 26'-70" respectively last year. The average of past five years rain-fall comes to be 20'-99" & 19" in Wadhwan City and Nagnesh respectively.

As the rains were timely the sewing operations also were commenced in time & again as they were well distributed in the following months the crops were also good except in Nagnesh where owing to some disease in the crops all the crops especially the cotton-crops turned out to be less than half of what they were expected to be. Generally speaking the year may be said to be a normal one in point of revenue.

The staple produce of the State is Juwari, Bajri, Cotton and wheat, Pulse such as Mug, Muth and Gram is also grown though over a very small area. There was a small cultivation of sugar-cane in Nagnesh, Wavdi & Wasatdi. The percentage of area under cultivation of different sorts of crops such as Cotton, Bajri, Juwari, Muth, Wheat & others was 57, 22-6, 9.37, 3.51 2.30 and 5.76 respectively, which shews that the tendency towards growing cotton is steadily increasing.

The yield per acre of cotton-pods, Bajri & Juwari was on an average *9, 8* & *7* maunds respectively.

Wages and Labour:- The daily wages of day labourers were higher by *25* to 50 p. c. throughout the year, that is, the wages of an adult male were from 5 to six annas a day and those of an adult female were *3* to 3½ annas a day.

The highest rates of wages obtained from December when labour is in great demand for employment in field-work and the local Ginning Factory.

*P*rices of Food-grains:- The prices of all food grains have continued to be high as of late. Though the question has been long engaging the careful thought of economists no solution has as yet been arrived at as regards the cause of this abnormal rise in the prices of food-grains.

Forests:- There is no regular forest in the State except Dajivan on the West of the City which contains more than 4000 trees chiefly Babul & Peepal. The order regarding the sewing of trees wherever possible, alluded to last year's report, seems to have been carried to a certain extent, more than a thousand trees having been sown by cultivators on the out-skirts of their fields during the year under review.

Trade & manufacture:- Banias are the principal trading class and they trade generally in cotton, cloth, grain and other sundry articles of daily house-hold use. Two foreign companies keep their store of Kerosine oil in Wadhwan City from where they export it to neighbouring districts.

One soap factory is added during the year under report and thus there were 10 soap factories in all worked by the Vohras. A large quantity of country soap is manufactured at these factories and exported to many places in Kathiawad where they find a good market. During the year under report soap of the value of Rs 61000/ was exported as against that of the value of Rs 53200/ last year. Formerly

soap manufactured here used to be exported to Gujrat in a large quantity but after the imposition of transit duty on goods passing through Virumgam, export trade with Gujrat is becoming markedly less every year.

The khatris of Wadhwan, Nagnesh, Khodu & Wasatdi continue to trade in dyeing calico to make them into Sadlas, i. e. dress for native ladies.

There are two Ginning Factories in Wadhwan City both owned and worked by the same Company. During the season ending on the 30th June last 44983½ maunds of cotton was ginned at these two factories as against 50634 maunds in the previous year. In the current season it is expected that a little more than 60000 maunds of cotton will be ginned as the produce of cotton in this territory is more than the last year. Though hand-gins are still found to be working here and there they are rapidly becoming out of use.

There were 287 hand-looms working in the State as against 253 at the end of the last year. They generally produce Khadi and in Wasatdi a very small quantity of cotton-cloth known as " cheque " is produced. The hand-loom on improved pattern imported last year did not work well as is reported by its owner.

Messers Whittle & Co. having applied for permission to erect a Cotton-Press in Wadhwan City the same has been accorded to them on certain concessions as regards duty & the like, & they have well-nigh completed the erection of the Press and begun to work it soon after the end of the year under report.

Post-offices:- There is no postal department in the state at present save for state purposes, though there used to be one formerly and which was abolished at the instance of Government, since when British Post-offices have been opened in some villages such as Nagnesh, Rampura, Wasatdi, Khodu, Dedadra & Katuda.

Public works:- The widening of the existing bridge on the Bhogawa river and the construction of a Guest-house are the two main original works that have been taken in hand during the year and they are still under progress.

These with other small original works and the ordinary repairs to buildings & roads were executed at a total cost of Rs 17981-14-7 this year as against Rs 11269-0-9 in the preceeding year.

Customs-duty:- The rates of import & export duty vary from ½ to 2 percent on the value of articles imported or exported. Export duty is imposed only on articles of indigenous production such as soap, hide, Khadi and the like. Export duty on cotton is levied at the rate of two annas a maund on machine-ginned cotton and 8 annas a maund on hand-ginned cotton. The income from customs-duty in Wadhwan City is given over to the City Municipality. No article that has once paid duty on its first importation any where in the State is liable to pay duty on its being taken to any other place in the State.

Means of communication:- There are good male roads between 1 Wadhwan City and Wadhwan Civil Station; 2 between Wadhwan City and Limbdi and 3 between Wadhwan City & Rajkote. The first of these is wholly maintained by this State and such portions of the other two roads as are within the limits of this State, are kept in fairly good condition by the State, though these two roads are no longer important ones as these cities have long ago been connected by Railways.

There is a Railway Station at Wadhwan City and a new one was opened last year for passengers only between Kharva & Baldana villages under this State.

A Tram-way service established during the year under review between Wadhwan City & Wadhwan Civil Station so as to facilitate the enormous passenger traffic between these two places. Though till now it is open for passengers only, it is contemplated to carry goods also by tram-cars and it is hoped that it will be a good remunerative concern besides affording a great facility to trade.

Mint:- There is no mint in the State.

General condition of State and people:- As the rains were

timely and well distributed the produce of cotton and other crops was comparatively better than in the last year except in Nagnesh. The prices also fetched by cotton and grain were comparatively higher and consequently the cultivators are largely benefitted as is evinced by the fact of some of them taking up more lands for cultivation & purchasing bullocks & agricultural implements (Ap. XX).

There were 78 immigrations and 8 emigrations during the year under review as is shewn by registers kept by the Police, the accuracy of which, I am afraid, can not be strictly depended on as this is the first year from which these registers are kept and hence have not been properly checked.

The number of Khedu Khatans (the cultivators on whose names assessed land is registered) have risen from 2139 to 2293 during the year under report which shews an increase of 154 out of which 78 were new-comers, and the rest were Ubhadias who took up agriculture as their avocation.

Along with the facts and figures enumerated above under this head it is worth while to take into consideration certain other facts and figures in determining whether or not the general economic condition of a State and its people is improving and they are 1 the number of civil suits and their value in money, 2 the transfer of landed property by sale or mortgage and 3 the suits against cultivators. The figures on these heads compare favourably with those of the previous years which lends out a ground for hoping that the general economic condition of this State and its people is on its way to improvement generally.

CHAPTRE V.

REVENUE & FINANCE.

The financial year of the State begins on the 1st of November and ends on the 31st of October approximately corresponding with Hindu year, consequently the figures in this chapter relate to the period covered by 1st November 1908 and 31st October 1909. The actual

total income of Samvat 1965 was Rs 400106-2-4½ and the total expenditure was Rs 387848-15-3½ including Rs 65000/. paid towards the interest & principal of the Government Loan. The total gross revenue for the Samvat year 1966 is estimated at Rs 395301 and the total expenditure is estimated at Rs 368228.

CHAPTER VI.

There are now three dispensaries in the State, one being opened at Rampura in the beginning of the current financial year. Besides these three medical institutions one native physician is employed by the Durbar who also treats many patients. The number of patients treated at the three dispensaries this year was 22219 as against 17732 last year. Of the 22219 patients 18544 were at the Wadhwan City Dispensary 2542 & 1133 were treated at Nagnesh and Rampura Dispensaries respectively.

Of the 18544 patients treated at the Wadhwan City Dispensary 184 were in-door patients, the same having been provided accomodation for 12 sick-beds. Of 184 in-door patients 106 wers discharged cured, 57 were relieved or otherwise discharged, 9 died and 12 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

The average daily attendance of patients was 260.30, 46.64, and 39.6 at Wadhwau City, Nagnesh and Rampura Dispensaries respectively while the same at Wadhwan City and Nagnesh Dispensaries was 270.06 and 43.60 respectively last year.

The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 880 as against 543 in the previous year. Of the 880 operations 11 were major operations and the rest were minor ones.

The prevailing disease during the year was malarial fever from August to December 1909.

Eighty-one cases were referred to the medical officer by the Police. Of these 4 were for post-mortem examination, 2 were for abortion, 4 of nose-cutting, 4 were poison cases, 3 were delivery cases and the rest were for either simple or grievous hurt.

It appears from the returns supplied by the Vaccination Department that 1160 were vaccinated during the year as against 1079 in the previous year. This department is still under the control and supervision of the Kathiawad Agency Vaccination Department, this State only paying its quota towards the expenses of that department. It is proposed to move the authorities to hand over the control and supervision of this department to the State as is done in the case of some of the States and it is hoped the proposal of this State will be favourably received and considered by the authorities concerned.

The State also maintains a Veterinary dispensary where 584 animals Darbari as well as of private owners were treated during the year as against 368 last year. Of these 584 animals 364 were discharged cured, 170 were partially relieved. 1 was declared ~~a~~sho peless, 19 absented without reporting the result and 10 ramained under treatment at the close of the year.

The prevailing diseases among horses were Fever, Catarrah, strangles, Purpura, hœmorrhagica, Cholic, local injuries & skin diseases; while those among oxen &c were Cancer-horn Cow-pox, Rinder-pest, Retention of Urine and Active mycosis.

The number of operations performed at the Veterinary Dispensary was 82 this year as against 93 last year.

The total cost of Medical Department is nearly Rs 9000/ a year.

It having been brought to the notice of the Thakore Sahib that many women of poor and limited means, especially of the labouring class, suffer during confinement for want of proper food & clothing a Lying-in-ward is sanctioned in connection with the local Dispensary, the State paying Rs 300/. a year towards its expenses. The State has also sent a female to the Seva Sadan in Bombay to be trained there in Nursing & Midwifery.

Births and Deaths:- During the year under review there were 1336 births & 992 deaths as against 1324 & 954 in the previous year. Of 1336 births 466 were in wadhwan city and 870 were in the villages

while of 992 deaths 442 were in Wadhwan City and 550 were in the villages.

The ratio of births to population per thousand was 38.33 and that of deaths was 28.46 as against 37 and 27 respectively last year, while the same of births & deaths over the past five years was 35.4 and 27.2 respectively.

Classified according to religion there were 1094 births among Hindus, 160 among Jains and 89 among mahomedans and the number of deaths in these three was 799, 111 & 82 respectively.

Of 992 deaths 556 were of infants under 5 years of age 33 were of children of 6 to 15 years of age, 147 were of adults of 16 to 35 years of age, 147 were of persons of 36 to 50 years of age and 109 were of persons over fifty years of age.

These figures prove that the proportion of mortality among infants is more than 50 percent of the total mortality, which indicated want of proper care in bringing up children on the part of their parents.

An accurate registration of births and deaths is enjoined and any neglect in reporting the same is duly taken notice of. The duty of keeping these registers is imposed upon the police and they are submitted for inspection to any officer happening to call for these. A monthly summary is also called for and examined by the Huzur office.

There was no case of either plague or cholera in Wadhwan City or in any of the villages during the year under report.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

The number of schools continues to be the same, viz, 22. Of these the Daji Raj High School teaches upto the Matriculation Standard and the composite School at Nagnesh teaches upto the IV Standard in English. Of the 20 Vernacular schools 18 are for boys and 2 are for girls. In some villages girls are also admitted and taught along with boys at the request of their parents.

Of the 31 jurisdictional villages 17 have schools including Wadhwan City; speakiug according to population villages containing 31000 souls in all have the benefit of schools at their own doors.

Of the 18 Vernacular schools for boys the Taluka school in Wadhwan City and the schools at Khodu and Rampura teach the full Vernacular course, i. e. upto the VII Standard; those at Wasatdi, Baldana, Dedadra and Katuda teach upto the V Standard and the rest teach upto the IV Standard. Of the two girl schools that at Wadhwan City teaches upto the VI, i. e. the highest Standard for girls and that at Nagnesh teaches upto the IV Standard.

The total number of pupils attending these 22 schools was 1515 at the end of the year under review as against 1552 last year. Of these 1515 pupils 1279 were boys and 236 were girls. Of the 1279 boys 360 were studying English and the rest were studying Gujrati.

The Daji Raj High School sent up 16 students for the last Matriculation Examination, of whom only 4 came out successful; only one boy was sent up for the School-Final Examination & he was successful.

The Daji Raj High School and the Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Nagnesh presented 281 boys in all for examination under different Standards, out of whom 172 passed under all heads thus giving a percentage of 61-2 as against 67 in the preceeding year. The primary schools presented 811 boys & 185 girls, of whom 653 boys and 152 girls passed under all heads, thus giving a percentage of 80.8 as against 82-4 in the previous year.

The local Taluka school sent 5 boys for the Entrance Examination of the Male Training College at Rajkote, of whom 4 were successful.

The above figures disclose two facts:- 1 the decrease in the number of pupils attending the State Schools; & 2 the very poor result of the local High-School at the last Matriculation Examination. As regards the first it appears that the loss in the State-Schools is the

gain of the private schools such as those for Jains & Mahomedans which attract boys to them as they are purely sectional and as such give special education suited to boys of these communities, but as regards the second the Head Master can not assign any other reason than that the boys were weak and unsteady. The result of the secondary as well as primary schools were however, satisfactory in all the standards.

The average monthly number on the registers of all the schools was 1448.82 and the average daily attendance was 1188.19.

The proceeds from fees receipts this year was Rs 3571-13-0 as against Rs 3776-0-6 in the previous year. The reason of this falling off in fee receipts is partly due to the fact that the amount of the previous year included fees from Primary Schools till October 1908 and partly to the fact that the percentage of free studentship in secondary schools is raised from 15 to 20 from January last.

The total cost on education was Rs. 14887-12-7 as against Rs 14806-6-7 in the preceeding year. Thus excluding the fee-receipts the net cost to the State was Rs 11315-15-7 which comes to be Rs 7-12-3 per head of the average monthly number on the school-registers and Rs 0-5-3 per head of population. Of the total cost to the State Rs 6228-13-10 were on account of the Primary Schools and the rest on Secondary Schools.

Besides the 22 Schools maintained by the State there were ten indigenous schools all in Wadhwan City of which the Sanskrit Pathshala and Mahomedan Madresa receive grant-in-aid from the State. The number of pupils attending these schools was at the end of the year 547 as against 498 in the last year.

Thus the total number of students receiving education was 2062 as against 2050 in the previous year.

It would appear from the above figures that nearly 6 percent of the total population receive education in this State and considering 15 percent of the population to be the proportion of the children of school-going age nearly 40 out of every 100 avail themselves of the benefit of the Educational institutions in the State.

Of the 1515 pupils attending the State schools 182 were children of cultivators 108 of half cultivators, & rest were children of non-agriculturists. There were 50 Girasia-pupils as against 62 last year.

Classified according to religion there were 1462 Hindus (including Jains) 48 Mahomedans and 5 Parsis.

In the local High-school there are six graduates out of ten hands on the staff (including the Head Master). Out of the remaining four, 2 have lately passed the intermediate Examination, one is a matriculate and one is a non-matriculate. The two assistants who passed last year in the Intermediate Examination are now on leave to prepare themselves for the B. A. course. Of these one has passed the S. T. C. examination. As the number of boys in Standard I is over 60 an additional hand is sanctioned from the current official year.

Out of the 20 Head Masters of Primary schools one is a matriculate of long standing in the department, 15 are trained ones and 4 are untrained ones but as they are of a very long standing in the Department their work is satisfactory as reported by the Superintendent of Education. There are in all 34 assistants of whom only 4 are trained and 30 are untrained. It should be mentioned here that out of the nine teachers in the two Schools for girls all except one are females.

The State awards four scholarships each of Rs 250/. a year in the Wadhwan Talukdari Girasia-School, the condition being that the receipients should be Jhala Rajputs of limited means; besides this, four scholarships, one worth Rs 15 a month and 3 worth Rs 10 each are awarded this year. One of them is a female studying nursing and midwifery in the Seva Sadan at Bombay, one is studying in the Grant Medical College for his final examination and two are in the Junior B. A. class of the Samaldas College at Bhavnagar.

A monthly sum of Rs 16 was being given by the state to be distributed among poor and deserving students in the higher Standards of the Daji Raj High School but with a view to help the poor students in completing their course of the local High School without making secondary education quite free or even cheap the Thakore Sahib very

generously & unscrotly raised this sum to Rs. 75/. a month and instructed the Head master to award 48 scholarships in all the standards taught in his school, and at the same time raised the percentage of Free studentship on the auspicious occasion of his providential escape from the serious injuries of the nasty accident alluded in Chapter I of this report. This measure is greatly appreciated by his subjects in as much as they both to-gether go to make it easy and convenient for poor students to avail themselves of the education upto the Matriculation Standard.

At the request of Kumar Shri Harbhamji Ravaji of Morvi, President of the Girassia Association, a hostel for Girasia boys studying in the local schools, either English or Vernacular was opened at the end of the year, the State providing free quarters and a monthly sum of upto Rs 100 towards Establishment charges. It is proposed to give such special education beyond school-hours to the inmates of the hostel as would fit them for the proper and judicious management of their own affairs in connection with their Giras.

Physical education is also well attended to as reported by Mr Pandya, under the guidance of Gymnastic and Cricket Teacher. The elderly boys are taught to play cricket and Tennis and the younger boys are taught drill and some harmless native games.

As mentioned in the last year's report moral and religious training is introduced in the schools under this state. Though there are differences of opinion as regards the advisability or otherwise of imparting moral and religious training to boys at School, all right thinking men are agreed as to the necessity of giving such training before it is too late to do so. Thus the adaption of this measure is only an experiment and it is premature to pronounce any opinion on it at present. Even though the seeds sown on healthy soil by careful & experienced gardener take time, in some cases years, to germinate, prosper and bear fruits the gardener does not grow impatient but goes on watering and pruning the young plants till they bear fruits; in like manner it is but reasonable that one should not grow impatient to see the results of this measure soon after it is adopted but had

better watch its progress and weed out any defects in the method & matter whenever they are observed and he is sure to realize that good measures always bear good fruits.

It is gratifying to observe that the school-masters take a keen interest in this subject and Messrs. S. S. Mehta B. A. 1st assistant Master Daji Raj High-school and Vrijlal Purshottam Taluka School Master, have compiled Text-books in English & Vernacular respectively, both of which are well spoken of by those who can be expected to pronounce any opinion on such subjects.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boring operation;- As mentioned in the last year's report the work of boring holes at Velavadar was taken up as recommended by Mr. Lindley but after reaching seventy-two feet deep the work had to be stopped as the pipe was broken and all efforts to take it out failed. It is now proposed to import a Diamond Drill machine and complete the work taken in hand as on examination of the samples of earth and kunkur excavated at different depths Mr. Lindley feels assured of the possibility of finding coal there.

Printing Press:- There is only one Printing Press in Wadhwan City owned by a private gentleman. The Darbari Gazette is printed in this Press.

Libraries:- There has been no change in the number of libraries during the year under report.

In conclusion it gives me great pleasure to tender my best thanks to the Heads of Departments and other officers who have worked well and efficiently and whose loyal and hearty co-operation has contributed a good deal towards the smooth working of the Administration of the State in all its branches.

Wadhwan City.
14th May 1910.

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.
Chief Karbhari.
Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the WADHWAN STATE and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1909-10.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Balvantrai H. Mehta.	Chief Karbhari.	*15th May 1902.*		

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.

Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws in force in the WADHWAN STATE during the year 1909-10

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS
1 Opium Act.	As adopted at the Karbhari's meeting 1883.		
2 Game laws.	As adopted at the Karbhari's meeting 1880.		
3 Gambling Act.	no		
4 Prisoners Act.	no		
5 Extradition Rules.	no		
6 Stray animals Act.	no		
7 Rules resale of poisonous drugs.	no		
8 Stamp Act.	no		
9 Registration Act.	no		
10 Court fee Act.	no		
11 Unclaimed property Act	no		
12 Boiler Inspection Act.	no		
13 Arms Act.			
14 Abkari Rules.	no		
15 Rules resuits & execution proceedings against the Khatedar Kheduts.	no		
16 Rules regarding period of limitation Act.	no		
17 Rules re the age of majority.	no		
18 Rules re certificate of Heirship.	no		
19 Explosive Act.	no		
Tharav dated 9th July 1899 enjoining the application of the spirit of the following laws & Acts.			
1 Civil procedure code.			
2 Criminal procedure code.			
3 Indian Penal code,			
4 Contract Act.			
5 Indian evidence Act.			
6 Specific relief Act.			
7 Hindu law and usage			
8 Mahomaden Law.			
9 Law of Torts.			
10 Law of limitation.			

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, & education of the police force for the year 1909-10

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs									
City Police.	99	14, 12, 10 $8\frac{1}{2}$, 8, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 7, $6\frac{1}{2}$	8550-0-0								There is no police school in this State.
District Police	103	14, $6\frac{1}{2}$, 6 $5\frac{1}{2}$, 5. $4\frac{1}{2}$ 4	6282-0-0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	Figures in column 5 to 9 are not usually given.
Jail Police.	21	12, 10, $9\frac{1}{2}$	2244-0-0								
	223	9, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 8	17076-0-0								

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.

Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the police in WADHWAN STATE during the year 1909-10

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions columns (4 & 5)		Percentage convictedof accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Wadhwan State.	74	98	62	105	62	103	32	41	24	47	51.61	39.04	51.61	39.8	15 Pending trial

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.

Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the WADHWAN STATE during the year 1909-10

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wadhwan State.	940-15-9	1469-0-3	560-12-0	854 10-0	59.57	58.13	

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA,

Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the WADHWAN STATE during year 1909-10

Description of offences	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year	number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being in sane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only	Whipping	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial	
								Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hurt & theft &c	21	228	249	80	103	319	49	0	11	4	9	25	0	49	202	0	1	5	1	8	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	67	

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.

Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the WADHWAN STATE during the year 1909-10

Number of court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								persons disposed of						Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1909-10					Total								
	past year.	present year.		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons	voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year	present year	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred	Persons remaining at end of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	11	10	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	5	0	0	0	× These accused being committed to sessions are not added to the total.
Nyayadhish court	111	159	14	100	85	109	0	0	129	308	197	3	42	5	1	60	
Nagnesh Thander Court.	6	5	1	3	6	0	0	0	15	10	1	0	2	0	0	7	
	117	166	16	103	91	109	0	0	144	319	198	4	49	0	1	67	

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.

Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the criminal courts in WADHWAN STATE during the year 1909-10.

Tribunals,	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases,																	
		Applications rejected		Sentences						proceedings quashed		Reffered		Further inquiry &c ordered,		Pending		Remarks
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		persons.	Cases.	persons	Cases,	persons	Cases.	persons	Cases	persons	Cases	persons	Cases	persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
ℓ Courts	5	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.

Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State

APPENDIX X.

Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1909-10

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transferred or on remand.		Total		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks
	past year.	present year.	past year.	present year	past year.	present year	past year.	present year	past year.	present year.	Value	Suits relanded property	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs 100	Number of suits above Rs 100 & under Rs 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 & under Rs 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 & under Rs 5,000	Number of suits above Rs 5,000	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
3 courst.	95	121	353	419	448	540	327	451	121	89	28727-15-4	7	411	1	350	52	6	3	0	205	122	0	124	39682-13-10	M D 7--24	

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Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work results of applications for execution of decrees for the year *1909-10*

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the closes			Remarks
	past year	present year		past year	present year	Value for present year.	past year.	present year	Value for present year	past year.	present year	Value for present year	past pear	present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months.	
court	936	*1013*	*357903-12-1*	588	666	*86127-3-1*	*1524*	*1679*	*444030-15-2*	*511*	677	*8279-11-1*	*1013*	1002	*435751-4-1*	*173*	120	709	

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Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XII

Civil work-number & results of appeals in civil suits during the year *1909-10*

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded forretrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
											3612 1-3	*10024-1-6*											M. D.	M. D.
2 Courts	0	*1*	22	22	*22*	*23*	*21*	*23*	*1*	0			*12*	*13*	6	8	*1*	0	*2*	*2*	0	0	7 *28*	5 *3*

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Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jail and lock-up in the WADHWAN STATE during the year 1909-10,

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisones.				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail, and prisoners,	Average period of accused under trial,	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total, past year.	Total, present year.	past year.	present year.				
										M D	
Wadhwan city.	1	18	25	47	43	17	14	8	2436-15-3	1 7	One died of consumption.

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Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of documents in the WADHWAN STATE for the year 1909-10

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds,		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	present year	past year.	present year	past year.	present year	past year.	present year	past year.	present year	Past year	Present year	past year.	Present year	Past year	present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wadhwan state	144	143	100	92	43	49	0	0	0	0	1	2	144	143	58136-8-0	61086-12-0	0	0	0	0	

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Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year 1909-10

Description	past year.							present year.							Remarks
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized			Number of deeds	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
Mortgages sale deeds money bonds and miscellaneous documents	144	58136	8	0	585	1o	11	143	61o86	12	0	951	9	6	
Total...	144	58136	8	0	585	1o	11	143	61o86	12	0	951	9	6	
Deduct expenditure....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit...	0	0	0	0	585	1o	11	0	0	0	0	951	9	6	

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Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and expenditure of the municipalities in the WADHWAN STATE during the year *1909-10*

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks
		Past	*Present*		*Past*	*Present*		
Wadhwan.		24686-5-11	25478 14 5		23944 13 5	19206-2-0		Accounts are kept according to the Hindu calender year hence balance on 1st April or 31st March is not useful in reference to the receipts and expenditure of the Hindu year.

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Chief Karbhari,
Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XVII

Statement of rain fall in the WADHWAN STATE for the year 1909-10

State	April 1909	May 1909	June 1909	July 1909	August 1909	september 1909	October 1909	November 1909	December 1909	January 1910	February 1910	March 1910	Total.	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Wadhwan City.	0	0	2.91	6.42	3.75	4.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.34	14.68	20.99	
Nagnesh	0.50	0	6.76	3.48	3.95	4.1	0	0	0.14	0	0	0	18.84	26.70	19.67	

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Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to prices of staple food grains for the year 1909-10

Articles.	During March (past year) per rupee Bangali M.	S.	T.	During March (present year) per rupee Bangali M.	S.	T.	Remarks
Bajri	0	11	30	0	11	20	
Juwari	0	13	0	0	15	20	
Rice	0	6	30	0	8	0	
Mug	0	11	30	0	12	20	
Wheat	0	8	20	0	8	20	

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Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on public works during the year 1909-10

Discription of work.	State funds			Local funds			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original	Repairs.	Total.		
Original works widening the Bhogava bridge, constucting a new guest house in majes warbagh &c repairs buildings & tanks &c.	15935-11-6	2046 3-1	17981-14-7	500-0-0	908-8-9	1408-8-0	19390-6-7	

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Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XX

Agricultural stock in the WADHWAN STATE during the year *1909-10*

District	Year	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes: Male	Buffaloes: female	Horses	Mares	Colt & fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
Wadhwan	Samvat 1966	5118	2385	2684	1123	164	13	27	828	25752	2924	42	102	1260	

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Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the State during the year 1909-10

Name of state.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja		Tari		Total		Remarks
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Wadhwan	3	2002-0-0	9	1626-0-0	2	77-0-0	0	0	14	3705-0-0	

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Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of medical Relief afforded in the WAHDHWAN STATE during the year 1909-10

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients,				Expenditure	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out door.	In-door	Discharged	absented	Died	Remaining under treatment.			
Wadhwan city	18360	184	106	57	9	12.	4718-6-7.	260-30	
Nagnesh	2542	0	0	0	0	0	530-12	46-64	

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Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital statistic of the WADHWAN STATE for the year *1909-10*

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths,		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population				Remarks
										Births.		Deaths		
		Past year.	Present year			Past year	present year			past year	presentyear	past year	present year	
Wadhwan state	34851	1324	1336	12	0	954	992	38	0	37	38-33	27	28-46	

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Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the WADHWAN STATE for the year 1909-10

Number of schools		Description of schools	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure			Remarks
past year	present year		past year	present year	past year	present year	High School	Secondary	primary	
22	22	1 High school	321	338	263.09	284.1	8191-14-9	468-0-0	6288-13-10	
		1 S. G. A. V. school	27	22	20.2	18.4				
		18 primary boys schools	941	919	664.42	732.29				
		2 primary girl schools	263	236	162.2	153.85				

BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA.

Chief Karbhari,

Wadhwan State

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